

The Monitor's view

Arms out of control

It is encouraging that public attention has begun to focus on the spiraling of American arms sales abroad. Congress, for one, is watching this development like a hawk. But the fact remains that there is yet no serious effort within the government to look at what is being sold all over the world and to evolve a sensible policy for bringing arms sales under control. The new administration will have to give this matter the highest priority.

It should be no source of pride to the United States that it has become the largest arms seller in the world. Government-to-government exports totaled about \$1.5 billion annually a decade ago; the level is now a staggering \$9 billion to \$10 billion a year. Moreover, the U.S. is no longer peddling hand-me-downs but the newest and highly advanced weapon systems, such as supersonic planes, submarines, and antiship missiles.

Ironically, the United States may be defeating its own goal of enhancing security throughout the world. Not only does this massive outpouring of arms fuel possibilities for regional conflict. As military and diplomatic experts are beginning to realize, and with some alarm, it will become increasingly difficult for the U.S. — or the Soviet Union — to play the role of peacemaker. The ability of the superpowers to maintain world stability is thus being eroded.

Iran is an illustration of the dangers of unrestrained arms selling. A just-released study by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee notes that the Iranians do not even have the skills to operate the sophisticated U.S. weaponry they now have and would be totally dependent on U.S. personnel if they decided to go to war. By 1980, the report estimates, there could be as many as 50,000 Americans in Iran involved mostly in arms programs.

It is doubly disturbing that there has been no close scrutiny of this program because of a secret decision by President Nixon in 1972 to sell Iran all the modern conventional arms it wanted. When one considers the volatility of

the Middle East and the potential for wars and oil embargoes in the region, it is astonishing the U.S. has such an open-ended commitment.

Other arms programs are equally questionable. The Saudi Arabians are asking for as many as 2,000 Sidewinder interceptor missiles for their F-5s, when experts agree such a number is excessive for the country's defense. Fortunately, as a result of public outcry, the administration will probably scale down its arms request to Congress.

Nor is the Persian Gulf the only turbulent area where arms are accumulating at a fast rate. An arms race is under way in black Africa, where the United States is eager to bolster its allies and counter the Soviet arms buildup in Somalia, Uganda, and Angola. And many "third-world" countries are acquiring submarines and missile-armed patrol boats that could be used to impede shipping.

This is not to suggest a criticism of legitimate arms programs. It makes sense for the U.S. to help friendly countries build up their forces so they can defend themselves. There is merit in fostering regional defense systems. Arms agreements often serve valid security objectives — perhaps they do in most cases.

But to accept the present government view of "the more the better" (and the Pentagon, especially, argues that arms sales help the balance of trade and keep unit costs down) is to head down a potentially dangerous path. Some hard thought ought to be given to the nature of the weapons supplied. Are the most lethal arms going to unreliable clients? To what extent are they truly defensive? If they can be used as offensive weapons, what quantity can be justified as needed?

Arms are like shiny toys these days. Everyone wants them. But, as the major supplier in the world, the United States ought to take the lead in showing that it does not intend to turn the world into an arsenal of weapons that could have disastrous consequences.

Another Hanoi gesture

Why did Vietnam stop permitting Americans to leave toward the end of last year — and then let virtually all of them depart last week? No official reasons have been given, and in the present twilight world of U.S.-Vietnam relations, no one can be sure. But it is easier to see plausible motives for this week's action than for the holddown on departures.

One possibility is that Vietnam wanted to help set the stage for renewed efforts to obtain United Nations membership. In the last UN session the United States linked admission of Vietnam to admission of South Korea. When the latter was voted down the U.S. vetoed Vietnam. But this year the U.S. policy toward admitting Vietnam has not been so rigid, and Vietnam no doubt sees its agreement to let all Americans leave as removing an obstacle to a change in its favor.

This would be in line with a general Vietnamese effort to normalize relations with the United States.

But Hanoi has not put it that bluntly. And it is rational enough to know that the Congress is in no mood to give that kind of money. Perhaps it imagines some gesture of supplies such as Cuba received before releasing anti-Castro prisoners after the Bay of Pigs.

Hanoi has said that no American prisoners of war are still alive in Vietnam. A similar conclusion has been reached by the chairman of the House of Representatives select committee looking into the matter of the MIAs.

But the families and friends of the MIAs cannot be faulted for hanging onto hope without evidence to the contrary. And if Hanoi wants to put brutally behind it and live up to humanitarian protestations, it will prolong the misery of doubt no longer. It will fully convey whatever information it has.

In the larger Asian picture, the American withdrawal from South Vietnam has done less

"I don't want any more comments on my line of march"



Will Angola drain Castro?

Now that Angolan President Neto has visited his patron, Fidel Castro, in Cuba, questions remain for both leaders. For Castro, the problem is how many Cubans to take out of Angola — and how soon. For Neto, the difficulty is political survival in the face of continuing guerrilla opposition, and getting his battered country started toward rehabilitation, both of which require the continued presence of Cuban forces.

Neto's opponents in the recent civil war are still active in the hinterlands. Portions of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA force operate in the control area, where roads are few and the important Benguela railway is subject to attack. In the northeast, near the Zaire border, Holden Roberto's Frelimo group apparently is again active too. And in the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, an independence movement, still flourishing, requires the presence of Cuban troops.

Even in the capital city of Luanda, the Neto position is under fire by young militants advocating a sharper leftist stand than the Neto brand of socialism. So the President needs all the support he can get from Havana and Moscow just to maintain control. This helps account for the severity of the sentences against the foreign mercenaries.

Mirror of opinion

Soviet dissident's second thoughts

The French daily, *Le Monde*, before leaving the Soviet Union, asked a dissident, "What do you think today about the analysis you gave in 'Will the U.S.S.R. Survive Until 1990?'"

The situation will develop much more slowly than I thought when I wrote my essay. I also underestimated the Soviet leadership, which has shown itself more flexible than I thought. An ideal system is very well set up. It is a system of complete isolation.

But one must not forget that the animal has been adapted to its environment, but is the first to perish when that environment changes. In other words, the system would find it difficult to adjust to a new environment, such as a war with the West. The many weaknesses of the system are the main problem, the inefficiency of

For Castro, getting out of Angola is a sacrifice of the objectives for which he fought many years. He has fought to free the 12,000 Cuban soldiers have gone but the role is a comparative trickle so far. An unknown number of military men will probably for a long time, to train the forces, hunt down guerrillas, and deter an anti-MPLA uprising.

So whether or not Castro will pledge to remove troops at the rate of a week is not clear. He now speaks of the number of Cuban civilians in Angola, a few hundred to 2,000 or 3,000.

The situation is a reminder that Castro was not only what Prof. Rene, of France described as "a victory of the dam" — meaning pushing down against hard-surfaced roads but leaving a hard bush untouched. Such a triumph is to maintain, as Americans discovered in Vietnam, as Americans discovered in Africa, which shows that the changes were wring out.

Monday, August 16, 1976

60¢ U.S.

Now it's Africa's turn in the crucible

By Joseph T. Harsch

Suddenly, Africa is the cockpit of the nations. Every part of it is in a state of uncertainty.

By contrast, the rest of the world seems relatively stable. Six months ago southern Rhodesia was in turmoil. Now it is stable. Before that it was Southeast Asia in particular and all of Asia in general which attracted the interests and anxieties of the world. Before that the big questions were about Western Europe. How much of it would come under Moscow's control?

Right now all of that seems to be behind us. The frontiers of Europe have been fixed and virtually unchallengeable for a decade. The frontiers of Asia and the relationship of its major countries toward each other have been stable since the Indo-China war ended. Even the Middle East seems to be moving toward a new stability in spite of the violence in Lebanon.

But in Africa, all is in question and in a state of uncertainty. The old settlements of 19th century empires are gone. The new shape of the new Africa is being hammered out in scores

of contests. No man can foresee what the map and the political and economic shape of Africa will be like ten or five years or even one year from now.

How much further will the tide of black nationalism sweep southward before its momentum is spent? This last week Rhodesia counterattacked that tide. It sent its own forces on a raid into Mozambique to break up a guerrilla base camp. It scored an immediate tactical success. But does this mark the beginning of successful white resistance? Or will it only increase the zeal and power of the black tide?

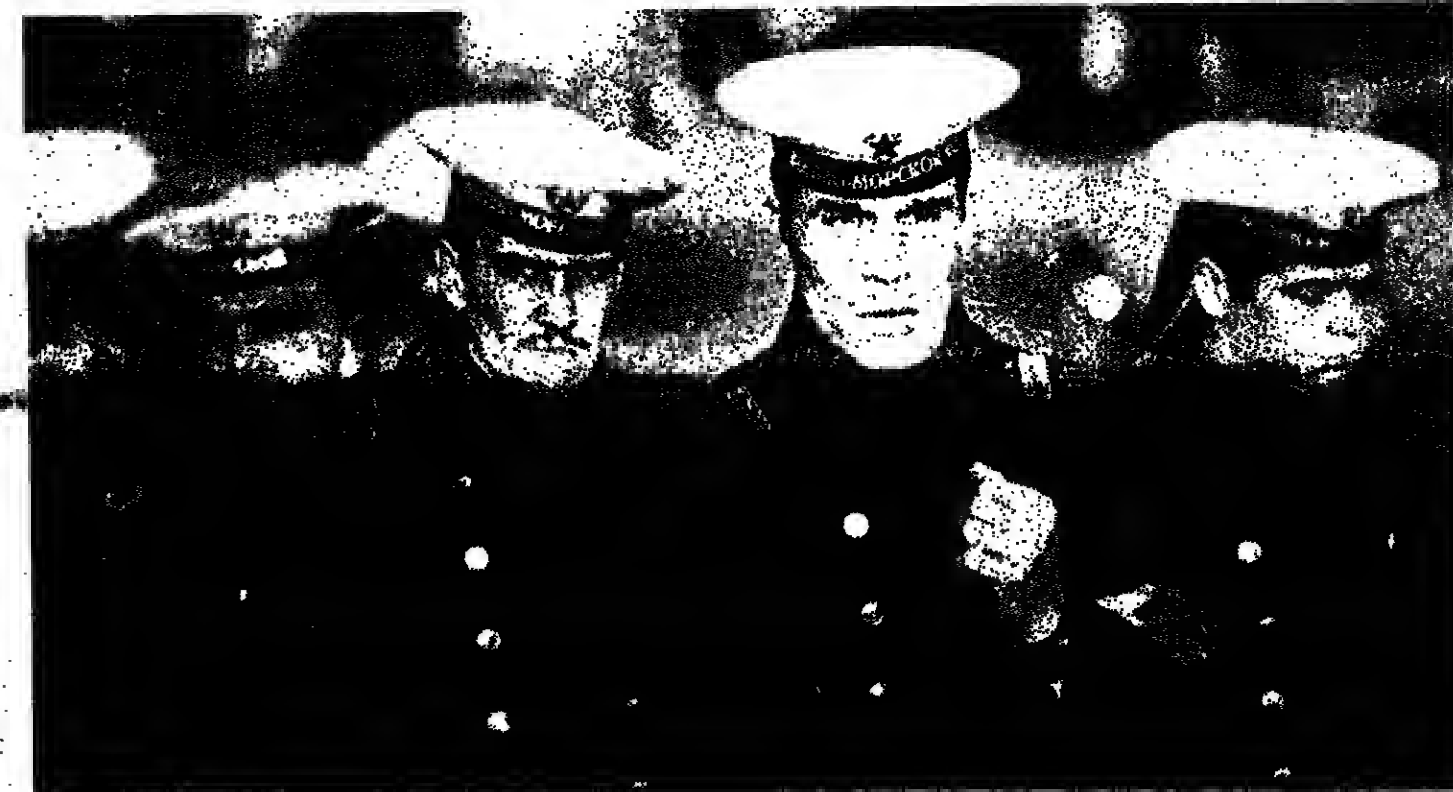
Can South Africa come to terms with black nationalism in its own midst? Nothing has been endemic in the black enclaves around Johannesburg for weeks. Can it reach a successful compromise with the black community in South-West Africa, the former German colony which the blacks and the United Nations now call Namibia? An effort is under way under British sponsorship. Will Ian Smith in Rhodesia bow to the "winds of change," or go on defying them until his white regime bursts apart in sudden exhaustion?

What is to be done about men like Idi Amin in Uganda? He has offended the outside world and his neighbors. He is an unstable tyrant. In the old days of empire he would never have risen to power. But Uganda is no longer under London's control. Jomo Kenyatta in neighboring Kenya has begun an economic squeeze. But will it work? Perhaps that depends on the role of Moscow. It could come to his rescue if it chose.

All through southern Africa there are question marks about the future roles of both Moscow and Washington. The shadow of great-power rivalry lies over all of Africa. The two superpowers have already met in uneven combat over Angola. Washington intervened too late with too little — and suffered a serious prestige loss. Moscow had planned its role well in advance. It won that hand.

The memory of the Angola failure is still vivid in Washington. How should the next hand be played? The inclination is to think that Washington should sponsor the cause of black nationalism in time to deny Moscow further opportunities as in

*Please turn to Page 14



Soviet Navy men in Leningrad: eyes on the Indian Ocean

Soviets wary of U.S. in Indian Ocean

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union is moving quietly to shore up its own hand in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf — while attributing sinister motives to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's visit to the area last week.

In a cartoon in the Aug. 10 edition of Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper, a figure in the uniform of a U.S. general is flapping down to a landing on black eagle wings, two rockets strapped to his back and two more on his feet like witch shoes. Below is a tiny island bristling with more rockets and with GIs.

The island is labeled Diego Garcia, and the line underneath the cartoon reads: "Nestling ground of the Pentagon." (Diego Garcia is a British-owned island out in the Indian Ocean, where — by agreement with the British — the U.S. is developing naval and air facilities.) The Pravda cartoon is a symptom of the

Great-power rivalry in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean has intensified since the British withdrew from east of Suez. Russians and Americans watch each other strategically (left); and even Western allies vie for arms deals (right).

British arms for Iran oil?

By Takashi Oku
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Britain seems to be following the American example in bartering sophisticated weaponry for Iranian oil.

A three-way deal between two British companies and the Iranian Government to exchange oil for the Rapier missile is on the verge of being completed.

Added to other arms, principally Chieftain and Scorpion tanks, total British arms sales to Iran will exceed 1 billion pounds (\$1.6 billion).

France, Britain's neighbor and commercial rival, has an oil-for-industrial equipment deal with Iran in the works.

The British deal is modest compared to the American one. Shell is contracting to buy 17,000 barrels of oil per day from Iran, increasing to 20,000 barrels per day after the first six months.

*Please turn to Page 14

Among many whites in the Rhodesian capital, the reaction to the retaliatory raid Sunday, August 8, on a guerrilla camp inside Mozambique was reported by Reuters to be jubilant. In that raid (news of which was withheld by the Rhodesian authorities until Tuesday) 300 guerrillas were reported killed, along with 30 Mozambican soldiers and 10 Mozambican civilians said to have been supporting the guerrillas.

In terms of casualties inflicted, this was by far the biggest operation mounted by the Rhodesian forces against the guerrillas on either side of the border.

Mozambique has so far made no public reference in the attack. But early Wednesday morning about 30 mortar shells crashed down on the Rhodesian border town of Umtali. They had been fired from Mozambique and are being interpreted as Mozambique's response to the Rhodesian Sunday raid. Nobody was reported hurt in Umtali but property was damaged. The Sunday action is believed to have been in part retaliation for a guerrilla attack by mortars on a Rhodesian frontier camp the day before in which four white Rhodesian soldiers were killed.

The official statement in Salisbury announcing the Sunday operation included this passage: "In the absence of any restraining influence from the outside world, Rhodesia has had no option but to strike at centers of organization."

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Highlights

REPORT FROM PEKING. A reporter talks to homeless Chinese camping out in the city street. And while the government copes with a disrupted economy it must also counter an ancient superstition: disasters are a sign that heaven is withdrawing a ruler's mandate. Page 12.

CHIMPS IN DANGER. For every baby chimp imported into the U.S. for zoos or labs about five mother chimpanzees are killed. By labelling them a "threatened species," the U.S. hopes to cut down imports by two-thirds. Page 24.

GROWING UP IN KOREA. A young Korean remanors about her childhood and talks about her life in a way that will appeal to children as well as adults. Page 20.



LIFE ALONG THE NILE. A crowded, frugal, primitive life is still the lot of the Egyptian peasant living along the Nile valley. But in the Delta, the farmer is moving smoothly and rapidly into the 20th century. Richard Critchfield discusses why this is. Page 16.

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FOCUS

German ingenuity vs. terrorists

By David Mutch

Some policemen in West Berlin like to play with puppets — as part of their job.

They dress life-size puppets to look like terrorists that are being sought. Then they tie the puppets to a light pole on a main street and use a loudspeaker in a police van to enlist citizens in the hunt. And they offer sizable rewards.

They also display large mug shots of wanted terrorists pasted on the sides of the van. And they use such languages as Turkish and Serbo-Croatian in foreign-worker neighborhoods.

Enlisting the public works, the police have found. Recently two escaped terrorists, Rolf Pohle and Monika Berberich, were caught because citizens tipped the police.

Pohle, captured in Athens, had been free since March, 1975, when released from prison with others in exchange for a kidnapped West Berlin politician. A German citizen on vacation in Greece spotted him. Pohle had been convicted as chief weapons producer for the Baader-Meinhof gang, whose leaders are on trial at Stuttgart.

Monika Berberich, one of the four women who early in July escaped from a West Berlin prison, was captured in the city after a citizen spotted her and alerted the police. The other three women are still free, as are Pohle's partners from prison.

These efforts have been praised here, but some of the German ingenuity in dealing with terrorists is more controversial. For example, the West German Parliament passed a new anti-terrorist law July 30 that was a hotly fought political issue in this election year.

The law's most controversial provision now permits written material between an imprisoned terrorist and his attorney to be read by officials if collusion to commit a new crime is suspected. The supervision would have to be approved by a judge.

The law is aimed specifically at a small group of radical attorneys.

Provision defeated

The Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition government's Minister of Justice, Hans-Jochen Vogel, had twice introduced versions of this law that would also have

permitted personal supervision or "monitoring" of attorney-client conversations.

The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) favored this provision. But the liberal wing of the coalition was successful in having the personal supervision of conversations removed from the bill.

The upper house, controlled by the CDU, almost killed the whole bill because of this excision, but finally bought "half a loaf." The CDU has promised to reintroduce the provision if it wins the national elections scheduled for Oct. 3.

An attack last year on the West German Embassy in Stockholm, police say, was partly planned in prison. Police also say they have 900 documents indicating collusion between imprisoned terrorists and their attorneys.

The German lawyers' association opposes the supervision clause of the law on grounds that it violates a keystone of justice — privileged communication.

Meanwhile, the Greek attorney of a convicted terrorist Pohle has asked why he be granted political asylum in the country of his choice. The extradition process is on for five more weeks.

There are reports that Greek officials suspect that Pohle and his partners helped plan the hijacking of the end of June of an Air France plane from Athens to Entebbe, Uganda. The Greek police are hunting for the other terrorists involved who now are thought to be in Greece.

Employment: good/bad news from Britain

By Francis Renny

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There are fewer strikes in Britain than at any time since Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne. At the same time Britain has the highest unemployment rate in Europe, and may expect to see it go still higher following Chancellor Denis Healey's cuts in public spending.

VIEW FROM LONDON

These latest Good News/Bad News facts are closely linked. Economists can't help wondering whether an eventual lowering of the unemployment rate may not be accompanied by a return to the bad old days of strike-bound Britain.

The good news is, though, that the number of strikes in the first half of this year was the lowest for any comparable period since 1953. There were 955, and the number of working days lost in them was about one-and-a-half million — the lowest since 1967. The first-half total for this year was also 60 percent down on the first half of 1975.

Very few classes of industry showed any worsening of labor relations. Some notoriously militant industries showed a dramatic improvement. Time lost in the motor-production industry better than halved. In engineering, losses were only a quarter of those of early 1975. In the docks, only a few thousand days were lost — compared with more than 300,000.

Strikes about wages were down considerably this year, giving an important clue to the

employment Gazette shows just how badly off for work Britain is, compared with the rest of Europe. Applying the more realistic formulae used in the United States to measure unemployment, the Gazette rates unemployment in Britain at 4.9 percent last year (it would certainly be higher today). The rate in France, by the same standards, was 4.3 percent, that in West Germany 3.8 percent, Italy only 3.3 percent and Sweden 1.6 percent.

What makes this especially grim is the forecast made by the Deputy Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, Mr. Michael Ponsor, to the House of Commons Expenditure Committee. Mr. Healey had estimated that the £2,000 million of spending cuts and extra insurance contributions he had announced would mean 60,000 fewer jobs by early 1978. Mr. Ponsor made calculations which produced a total of at least 150,000 fewer jobs.

The Committee also had before it a specially commissioned paper questioning the Chancellor's assumption that unemployment would start to decline before the end of this year. The paper asserted that it was more likely there would be no significant decline at all up to the end of the year following.

Britain's employers have been trying to impress upon Mr. Healey that his idea of trying

to reduce government spending on the services by making companies bear the load in the form of higher National Insurance contributions, will not work. It will, they say, increase the burden of unemployment by making employers unwilling to hire extra men. And employers will have to pay the extra insurance contributions from their profits, thus diverting money away from capital investment in the country.

Industrialists are exasperated by what they see as a purely political gesture. They expect Mr. Healey dreamed up the higher contributions so that he could assure trade unionists that the bosses were being squeezed too. On a few weeks earlier, the Chancellor had been talking as if he understood that companies needed to keep more money in order to hire more jobs.

Labour's left wing is talking once again of the government's "Tory tactics" in unemployment as a weapon to discipline workers. It seems unlikely that Mr. Callaghan — a far more ruthless leader than Sir Denis Wilson — is doing that deliberately. But at the parallel figures for diminishing profits and rising unemployment, one cannot help wondering whether things are working that way anyhow.



Shipyard workers take time off for lunch — but less time out for strikes

Air travel
Britain wants
a bigger shareBy David T. Cook
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Consumers' future European travel options will be shaped by upcoming negotiations between British and American officials.

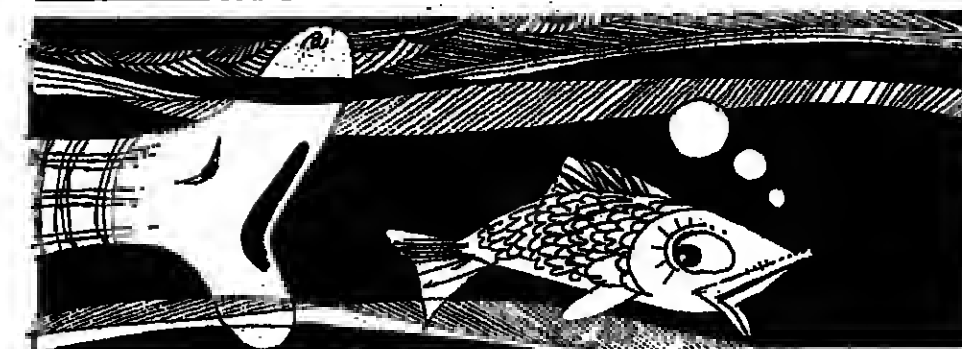
Next month representatives of the two nations will meet in London and begin hammering out a pact to replace the Bermuda Bilateral Agreement which for 30 years has governed air travel between the two countries.

The Bermuda agreement regulates routes and fares between the United States and Britain, but allows individual airlines to decide how many planes to use on the popular route.

As a result of Britain's decision to withdraw from the pact next June, the U.S. will likely be pressured to revise the terms of more than 60 pacts it has governing air travel with other nations. Italy and Japan are expected to be among the first to seek air-travel agreements less favorable to the U.S.

Britain's basic goals in the forthcoming London talks are to get an equal share of the traffic on the U.S.-Britain route and to cut the number of flights to 70 percent of the seats on state-owned British Airways are filled between the U.S. and Britain. This summer British Airways has had 60 percent of its seats filled on the Atlantic route.

The British contend Trans World Airlines (TWA) and Pan American World Airways (Pan Am) — both major U.S. lines — get two and a half times as much gross revenue on the North Atlantic as does British Airways. Other observers put the traffic split at 65 to 35 in favor of the U.S.



Loch Ness monster goes hungry

By Stewart Dill Mc Bride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

To the French adage: "You must lose a minnow to catch a salmon," underwater scientists at Scotland's Loch Ness have added a Highland twist — "You must find a salmon to catch a monster." And those days finding salmon in the lake's dark depths is almost as difficult as finding its elusive eel monster, "Nessie."

Britain's summer drought — said to be the worst in 200 years — has curiously stalled salmon spawning, and consequently the search for the Loch Ness monster.

According to Dr. Robert Rines, a Boston attorney heading up the highly publicized 1976 Academy of Applied Sciences/New York Times expedition, the dearth of rain in Scotland has kept the Ness River so low that

salmon and sea trout have been unable to swim from the ocean into Loch Ness and their spawning ground.

Salmon and sea trout had traditionally been the "bait" used to lure "Nessie" into photo sessions with the underwater cameras. A team of scientists spent the last several months installing an automatic, sonar-triggered underwater camera near the mouth of the river where the salmon and hungry Nessie are thought to hang out, said Dr. Rines.

During the two-day salmon run (which normally runs a full month) this summer, the sonar detected the movement of 400 salmon, but none came close enough to be photographed, he added. Because of the lack of "bait" the search has been scaled down for the summer, says Dr. Rines, who returned to Boston recently where he will practice law until the salmon begin to spawn again sometime this fall.

Does W. Berlin belong in European Parliament? No, say Soviets

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

American and West German sources here are convinced West Berlin will be represented in the planned directly-elected European Parliament despite Soviet objections.

The Soviet Union on Aug. 9 handed a note to the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, and France in Moscow, saying West Berlin participation would be a "gross violation" of the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement.

Although details are still being worked out, the nine European Community nations expect by 1979 to directly elect their presently appointed Parliament, which meets in Strasbourg.

Representatives from the three Western World War II allies and West Germany agreed last December that West Berlin could be represented in the West German Parliament. That is, members would be appointed by the elected West Berlin Parliament rather than being elected directly by the West Berlin population.

Powell: power to be reckoned with

By Takaaki Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Enoch Powell, flamboyant politician popularly identified with racism in Britain, played a decisive role in two general elections and could influence the next election even more heavily.

This is the chilling conclusion presented by two Oxford scholars, R. W. Johnson and Douglas Schenck, in an article in the weekly New Society.

Mr. Powell has been a political outcast since he deserted his own Conservative Party and urged his supporters to vote the Labour ticket in the two general elections of 1974. He foresees little prospect of a reconciliation with the Conservatives under Margaret Thatcher, and his opposition to the Labour government's immigration policies makes him anathema to both the moderate and leftist wings of the Labour Party.

Yet Mr. Johnson and Mr. Schoen conclude that one-sixth of the electorate has been Powell since his famous 1968 speech predicting "rivers of blood" on the immigration issue. With racial tensions exacerbated by rising unemployment, Mr. Powell's popularity seems to be reaching new heights.

"If Enoch Powell was speaking in the House right now," said a Conservative politician talking to a journalist in a crowded House of Commons dining room, "this place would empty in a flash. Everyone would be going up there to hear him."

Mr. Powell has a "devastating talent for putting into logical form the misgivings and prejudices of others," writes Geoffrey Smith of the Times. He also is one of Britain's most powerful and compelling orators and is a master of parliamentary tactics.

Currently he sits in the House of Commons for a Northern Ireland seat. He has strongly influenced the small but important bloc of votes represented by the 10 Ulster Unionists among whom he sits. The Unionists have been traditionally allied with the Conservatives, but Mr. Powell has been advising them to play a tactical game, sometimes voting with the Conservatives; sometimes, as when Labour promised them concessions over the shipbuilding nationalization bill, with the Labour government. Such an alliance has become to the Conservatives that they are said to be secretly trying to get the Unionists to dump him at the next election.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Schoen conclude, from an analysis of election data, that in 1970 Mr. Powell influenced enough voters for the Conservatives to unseat the Labour administration then headed by Harold Wilson. This was in spite of the fact that Conservative leader Edward Heath has sacked Mr. Powell as defense spokesman after his 1968 speech.

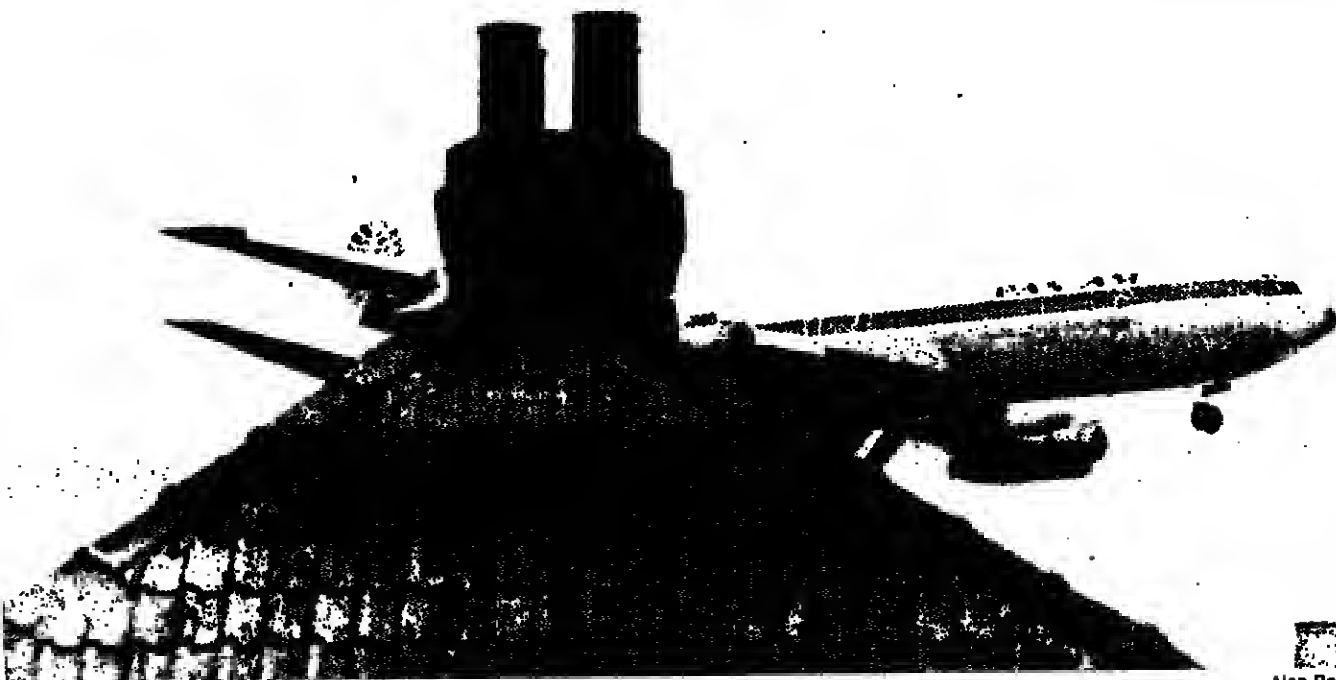
In 1974, Mr. Powell broke with the Conservatives over Britain's membership in the European Common Market, which he opposed. He advised his supporters to vote for Labour. Again, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Schoen found, Mr. Powell's influence was decisive.

this, sort of military action.

But the allies do make declarations to help preserve the legal status of greater Berlin. There was a long and technical struggle at the UN a year ago about the definition of the status of East Berlin, for example.

West Berlin is presently part of the EC or Common Market and its political structure. So including West Berlin in an elected European Parliament would be only a continuation of existing conditions, an American source said. The Soviets agreed to this in signing the 1971 four-power agreement, the source added.

Europe



Grabbing the lion's share? U.S. jet rumbles past chimney pots toward London landing

Alan Band Associates

Europe

Ulster's tangled web of terror

By Jonathan Harshb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Northern Ireland's conflict rests on a booby-trapped web of contradictions.

This was never more clear than early Aug. 9 when a Roman Catholic mob attacked the Belfast home of the province's leading Roman Catholic politician, Gerry Fitt, long-established member of the British Parliament at Westminster.

The reason for the attack is that the illegal provisional Irish Republican Army thinks violence of any kind helps its cause. In IRA eyes, the continuance of violence proves the inability of Britain to administer Northern Ireland.

A prominent Roman Catholic leader, the Most Rev. Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, strongly attacked this IRA belief in a recent statement. He said the IRA mistakenly thought that because it could not be defeated militarily it could win.

Bishop Daly argues instead that continued violence means continued suffering for all in Ireland. He maintains that in the past violence was justified by the need to oppose foreign forces, while at the present time the conflict is a purely internal one.

Such appeals for reason have not impressed the IRA.

This year — as every year on the anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial — an IRA-led mob attacked the working-

Dublin



Pedestrians tread warty in a deserted street in Londonderry, Northern Ireland

By R. Norman Matheny

class Belfast home of Gerry Fitt. Mr. Fitt kept the mob at bay only by threatening to open fire with his legally held pistol (like most Northern Irish politicians, he now carries a pistol on police advice.)

Mr. Fitt anticipated the attack and arranged with British Secretary of State Merlyn Rees beforehand to have extra police and troops in the area. But despite frantic telephone calls and radio link calls from Mr. Fitt at 4 a.m., no help arrived for 25 minutes.

A diminished IRA may no longer have the strength and public support to mount major attacks. Instead, on Aug. 8 an IRA booby-trap-

killed a patrolling soldier near the border. A single IRA sniper shot and wounded another soldier in Belfast. In other areas, marches were held and buildings burned Aug. 8.

All the operations were small — but all effectively roused fears among both Protestants and Roman Catholics that the British Government is either unwilling or unable to control the IRA. The direct result of such fears is a return of support for extremist groups.

Every bit of evidence that the security forces cannot provide protection encourages businessmen and householders to support local vigilante groups.

Clearly Mr. Fitt is not going to be intimidated by this latest attack. The IRA Democratic and Labour Party which he has scheduled fresh political talks with a main Protestant party about sharing government in the province.

Clearly the British Army will not do course because the IRA has killed another soldier — the tenth this year.

But just as clearly, with all sides probing a rise in such IRA attacks in the week and the ordinary citizens of Northern Ireland disturbed by what appears to be British inability to control the situation.

W. German elections: there could be a few surprises

By David Muteb
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



AP photo

Schmidt: an edge on popularity

The campaign for West Germany's Oct. 3 elections is about as dull as last year's newspapers. One-third of the press commentary dwells on how the candidates are bogged down in semantics and evading the issues.

The full, however, is possibly deceptive. Unlike the United States, where the excitement of Jimmy Carter's surge to popularity may already have peaked, the West Germans seem to have a sleeper on their hands that could bring a lot of surprises. But only after the votes are counted.

The U.S. seems to be taking off politically after Vietnam and Watergate. But West Germany is plodding ponderously. West Germans are questioning whether the government has not granted too many social benefits and strained the Treasury. They are worried about the Communists in Italy. They wonder why the Soviet Union has been so cautious lately in its comments directed at Bonn.

And they are not sure what kind of a government they want

to work on and wot out such problems. Opinion polls show a margin of undecided voters of up to 10 percent.

To add to the uncertainty, the countable vote shows a situation — almost 50-50 between the present coalition of Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) on the one hand and the Christian Democrats (CDU) on the other.

No wonder the parties have chosen broadside slogans. The opposition Christian Democrats say the choice is clear: "freedom or socialism." The coalition in power for 16 years says simply: "Vote for Germany the model state."

There are two potential surprises. One is that the Christian Democrats could squeak out a majority, which would be an upset.

The other surprise would be a switch back to the CDU in the small Free Democrats. Officially there is no such thing as a switch in this now. But certain vote percentages in the election could push things in that direction.

A top FDP spokesman told this newspaper: "It is harder to govern in a coalition with the SPD in the future. It has been during the last four years." Specific areas where there could be conflict, he said, are pension and insurance reform, increasing health costs, and the improvement of sagging state finances.

But this same spokesman said the SPD has been a "left" partner in coalition, whereas the CDU was often "unfair." The FDP now controls the Foreign Ministry, the Economic

Ministry, and the Interior Ministry. It is doubted the CDU would offer as much in this direction as the SPD.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD), has the edge on popularity. But in the past months the CDU candidate, Helmut Kohl, has been catching up. He can say the popularity gap is actually smaller now than in any other previous election polls in West Germany.

A change to Mr. Kohl probably would not bring drastic changes in West Germany's foreign policy. Like Mr. Schmidt, he and his party are highly loyal to NATO, the United States, the European Community and to the idea of a free, united Europe.

The Schmidt government, and especially FDP leader Hans Dietrich Genscher, who also is Foreign Minister, have already considerably toughened up their stand vis-a-vis Moscow and East Berlin. Mr. Kohl could change the policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe only by degrees since defense is after all intertwined with the foreign and defense policies of all the major Western countries.

Some observers feel it would be a good test of German democracy to have the opposition take over and adjust to the new world scene after being out of power since 1969.

'The party's over,' Portuguese PM tells the people

The Christian Science Monitor

Portugal's new Prime Minister, Mario Soares, has delivered this message to the Portuguese people: "You have had your fun. Now you have to pay for it with hard work and don't expect to be paid too well for your labor."

Outlining his government's program to the legislative assembly, Mr. Soares said workers, who have been taking over factories and either purging their owners or taking them hostage, to press their demands, would either have to step into the volun-

Promises made

For the rest of the population, he promised stabilized basic food prices, 65,000 new houses every year for the next four years, and recovery from spiraling inflation, unemployment, and lawlessness in the streets.

In exchange, he demanded they accept forced savings, low wage increases, and higher taxes under a far-reaching austerity program. It was a tough program even for supporters of his government.

The Communists were particularly incensed by his fac-

ility with a warning of rough times ahead for the government from the "working class."

Economy cited

The ability of the Communists and the far left to carry out this threat could be the first and biggest test for this country's first democratic government in half a century. But with most factories closed for the August vacation, there is little possibility of any campaign being mounted from this direction before mid-autumn.

Socialists say Mr. Soares would have preferred to unveil his Cabinet with a pro-

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Mr. Soares said no more factories would be nationalized and that private investors — both local and foreign — would be invited to return to Portugal. He stressed that nations like the United States and West Germany, who have been helping the country through its rocky revolution, would be repaid with closer ties.

For the United States, he said this would mean a new agreement over the strategic American Air Base in the Azores, whose future has been in doubt for the past two years.

Mexico's runaways shipped home

By James Nelson Goodsett
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Guadalajara, Mexico
Javier López is one of a growing number of Mexicans shipped back to their homeland by United States immigration authorities after illegally entering the United States.

"They just pushed me across the bridge and into the hands of Mexican officials at Ciudad Juárez," he said as he discussed his two weeks in the United States.

Javier grew up in the slums of Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, and "always hoped to go to the United States."

Why? "That's obvious. It offers a job and opportunity," the young man replied rapidly. "Even for a person like me without any skills, the United States is a place where I can get ahead." When he crossed the U.S.-Mexican border at El Paso last May 12, Javier joined a flood of some 50,000 Mexicans who try illegally to enter the United States each week.

Perhaps as many as 10,000 eventually are seized, as Javier was. But the remaining 80 percent never get caught. There are currently more than nine million illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Despite the possibility of being shipped back, there is no slowing of the tide. If anything, it is picking up as job opportunities remain elusive to hundreds of thousands of young Mexicans.

In many ways, the flow of illegal immigrants is a safety valve for Mexico, which is beset by a staggering population spiral that increases its population by more than 2 million persons a year. More than half of Mexico's population is under 15.

Although the United States is nudging the Mexican Government to enter into negotiations on a treaty to govern the migrant problem, Mexico has been in no great hurry to move into negotiations.

"We know it is a problem for the United States," a Mexican official admitted. "But we have our own problems here."

The United States is doing all it can to return as many illegal immigrants as possible.

For Javier López, it was merely a gentle shove across the international bridge separating the twin cities of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez.

For other Mexicans, in recent weeks the return has been by air, as part of an experimental \$2 million airlift organized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Using available space aboard U.S. commercial flights to interior Mexican cities, close to 20,000 aliens were returned home by air by the end of September. The United States pays the fares.

The idea is to get the apprehended Mexicans away from the border, for at least 70 percent would try again to enter the U.S. Immigration people hope that the aliens will be discouraged from journeying back to the border.

"That wouldn't stop me," Javier López said. He plans to try again to get as far as Chicago "where I have an uncle. And once I'm there, I think I can blend into the Mexican community in Chicago. It's just that problem of getting caught in Texas or anywhere along the border."

"Next time, I'll have enough in dollars so I can get away from the border," he declares.

Immigration officials not only keep an eye on the border itself, but also range inland about 100 miles. They use sophisticated devices like battery-operated sensors that can pick up human footsteps or other vibrations up to a range of 75 yards.

Spotter planes are sent up in the daytime, and at night spotlight-equipped helicopters hover over the frontier.

In early July the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Border Patrol could reestablish its traffic checkpoints near the border and could resume checking all cars for illegal aliens. The patrol had been under lower-court restraint on both these practices.

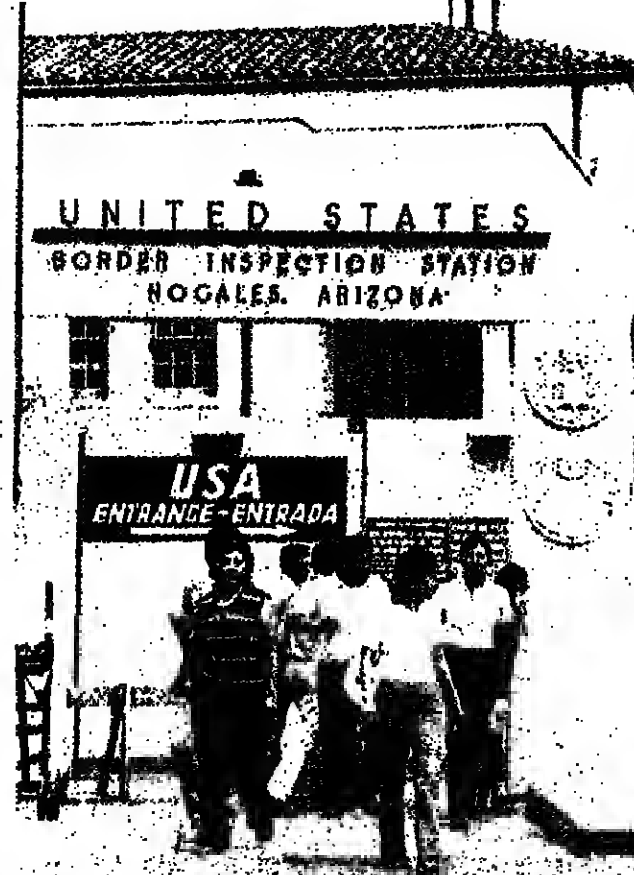
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For all practical purposes, the Border Patrol can stop all vehicles that carry passengers who appear to be Mexican. This, of course, could include millions of Mexican-Americans, legal citizens of the U.S.

There is considerable criticism of U.S. tactics from the Mexican side of the border. Mexico City newspapers in late July took issue with the airlift program, for example, calling it "inhuman."

The Mexican Government accepted the airlift plan, however, and aliens who are singled out for return see Mexican consuls in U.S. cities before they leave to safeguard their rights.

Latin America



By a staff photographer

Mexicans leave a border station

One Mexico City paper took a different tack: El Sol said the problem was strictly a Mexican one and should be solved by Mexico "by creating new sources of work and encouragement that will prevent emigration."

That solution eludes Mexican governments — faced as they are with spiraling inflation. Pressed on the issue, President-elect José López Portillo said recently that U.S.-Mexican talks on the whole migration problem "would be welcome." He added he may try to initiate them, but he did not promise to do so.

Drug dealer arrested

By the Associated Press

Mexico City
Mexican authorities have captured the country's most important drug dealer, a man they say has been one of the major suppliers of heroin and cocaine to the United States.

The arrest of Jorge Favala Escobedo occurred August 8 but announcement was delayed until five of the man's lieutenants could be arrested in other parts of Mexico, the federal attorney general's office said.

Alejandro Gerts Manero, chief of the drug control section of the attorney general's office, said Favala was closing a deal worth \$1.6 million when he was arrested in a Mexico City suburb. The drugs he was selling, 35 pounds of cocaine and six pounds of heroin, were confiscated when the band's delivery man was arrested in Tijuana, Mr. Gerts said.

The federal official said Favala is wanted in several American states. Most of his drug shipments were directed to Chicago, Mr. Gerts said.

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Ulster's tangled web of terror

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Northern Ireland's conflict rests on a booby-trapped web of contradictions.

This was never more clear than early Aug. 9 when a Roman Catholic mob attacked the Belfast home of the province's leading Roman Catholic politician, Gerry Fitt, long-established member of the British Parliament at Westminster.

The reason for the attack is that the illegal provisional Irish Republican Army thinks violence of any kind helps its cause. In IRA eyes, the continuance of violence proves the inability of Britain to administer Northern Ireland.

A prominent Roman Catholic leader, the Most Rev. Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, strongly attacked this IRA belief in a recent statement. He said the IRA mistakenly thought that because it could not be defeated militarily it could win.

Bishop Daly argues instead that continued violence means continued suffering for all in Ireland. He maintains that in the past violence was justified by the need to oppose foreign forces, while at the present time the conflict is a purely internal one.

Such appeals for reason have not impressed the IRA.

This year — as every year on the anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial — an IRA-led mob attacked the working



Pedestrians tread warily in a deserted street in Londonderry, Northern Ireland

By R. Norman Matheny, Staff Photographer

class Belfast home of Gerry Fitt. Mr. Fitt kept the mob at bay only by threatening to open fire with his legally held pistol (like most Northern Irish politicians, he now carries a pistol on police advice.)

Mr. Fitt anticipated the attack and arranged with British Secretary of State Merlyn Rees beforehand to have extra police and troops in the area. But despite frantic telephone calls and radio link calls from Mr. Fitt at 4 a.m., no help arrived for 25 minutes.

A diminished IRA may no longer have the strength and public support to mount major attacks. Instead, on Aug. 8 an IRA booby-trap

killed a patrolling soldier near the border. A single IRA sniper shot and wounded another soldier in Belfast. In other areas, marches were held and buildings burned Aug. 9.

All the operations were small — but all affectively roused fears among both Protestants and Roman Catholics that the British Government is either unwilling or unable to control the IRA. The direct result of such fears is a return of support for extremist groups.

Every bit of evidence that the security forces cannot provide protection encourages businessmen and householders to support local vigilante groups.

Clearly Mr. Fitt is not going to be intimidated by this latest attack. The Social Democratic and Labour Party which he heads has scheduled fresh political talks with the main Protestant party about sharing government in the province.

Clearly the British Army will not change course because the IRA has killed another soldier — the tenth this year.

But just as clearly, with all sides predicting a rise in such IRA attacks in the weeks ahead, the ordinary citizens of Northern Ireland are disturbed by what appears to be Britain's inability to control the situation.

W. German elections: there could be a few surprises

By David Match
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Schmidt: an edge on popularity

The campaign for West Germany's Oct. 3 elections is about as dull as last year's newspapers. One-third of the press commentary dwells on how the candidates are bogged down in semantics and evading the issues.

The full, however, is possibly deceptive. Unlike the United States, where the excitement of Jimmy Carter's surge to popularity may already have peaked, the West Germans seem to have a sleeper on their hands that could bring a lot of surprises. But only after the votes are counted.

The U.S. seems to be taking off politically after Vietnam and Watergate. But West Germany is plodding ponderously. West Germans are questioning whether the government has not granted too many social benefits and strained the Treasury. They are worried about the Communists in Italy. They wonder why the Soviet Union has been so caustic lately in its comments directed at Bonn.

And they are not sure what kind of a government they want

to work on and wait out such problems. Opinion polls show a margin of undecided voters of up to 18 percent.

To add to the uncertainty, the countable vote shows a split situation — almost 50-50 between the present coalition of Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP) on the one hand and the Christian Democrats (CDU) on the other.

No wonder the parties have chosen broadside slogans. The opposition Christian Democrats say the choice is clear: between "freedom or socialism." The coalition in power for four years says simply: Vote for "Germany's model state."

There are two potential surprises. One is that the Christian Democrats could squeak out a majority, which would be truly an upset.

The other surprise would be a switch back to the CDU by the small Free Democrats. Officially there is end can be no talk of this now. But certain vote percentages in the elections could push things in that direction.

A top FDP spokesman told this newspaper: "It would be harder to govern in a coalition with the SPD in the future. It has been during the last four years." Specific problems where there could be conflict, he said, are pension and health insurance reform, increasing health costs, and the improvement of sagging state finances.

But this same spokesman said the SPD has been a "false" partner in coalition, whereas the CDU was often "unfair." The FDP now controls the Foreign Ministry, the Economic Ministry, and the Interior Ministry.

Should it come to negotiations, it is doubted the CDU could offer as much in this direction as the SPD.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has the edge on popularity. But in the past months the CDU candidate, Helmut Kohl, has been catching up. He can say the popularity gap is actually smaller now than in any other previous election battle in West Germany.

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'The party's over,' Portuguese PM tells the people

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

Portugal's new Prime Minister Mario Soares has delivered this message to the Portuguese people:

"You have had your full share of hard work and now you have to pay for it with hard work and don't expect to be paid too well for your labor."

Outlining his government's program to the legislative assembly, Mr. Soares said workers who have been taking over factories and either purging their owners or taking them over would either have to step into the shoes

of the owners or be forced to work for the police. Rural workers grabbing land faced the same treatment.

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For the rest of the population, he promised stabilized basic food prices, 65,000 new houses every year for the next four years, and recovery from spiraling inflation, unemployment, and lawlessness in the streets.

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gram giving the vote to every one, but that the crumbling economy removed that option from his grasp.

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Latin America

Mexico's runaways shipped home

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Guadalupe, Mexico

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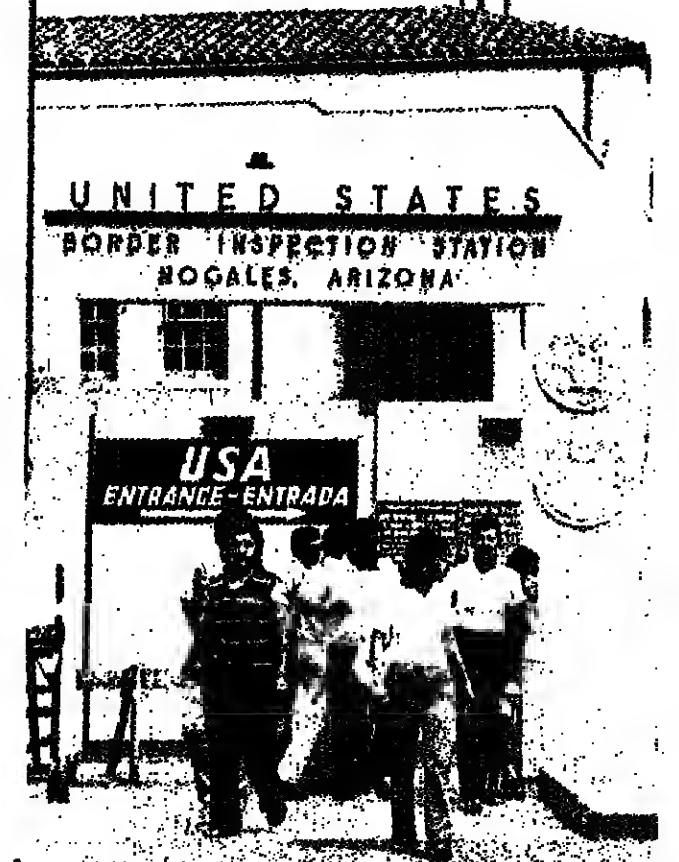
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By a staff photographer

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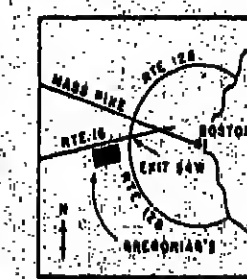
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Drug dealer arrested

By the Associated Press

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Nomination: why Ford didn't have it all buttoned up

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Kansas City, Missouri

A Ford miscalculation may have turned the Republican race for the presidential nomination around: The President still seems ahead, but his inability to take full advantage of the Reagan vice-presidential choice means the outcome now could go either way, observers note.

"We fully expected to have it locked up within a week after Reagan shocked the delegates with his choice of [Pennsylvania's Sen.] Richard W. Schweiker," a White House aide admitted. "But it didn't happen. So now we will have to win by a squeaker."

A veteran Republican leader, who played an important role at the 1952 convention which nominated Dwight Eisenhower, puts it this way: "It was a procedural victory at that convention that let Ike come from behind and beat [Ohio's Sen.] Robert Taft. A procedural win here for Reagan might be just enough to give him the momentum he needs to win. After all, Reagan's closer to Ford than Eisenhower was to Taft."

Asked to explain why the President and his campaign organization had been unable to oust Reagan from contention when stunned Reaganites over the nation were reeling from the announcement that liberal Schweiker would be Reagan's running mate, a top-level Ford worker here gave this explanation:

"It was partly a matter of organization. We Another Ford Republican said the Ford ef-

fort to capitalize on the Reagan choice of Senator Schweiker was "not quick enough."

"Now," he said, "the Reagan delegates and those uncommitted delegates who were leaning toward Reagan" have recovered from the blow. "They're beginning to rationalize that this was simply something that Reagan had to do to win this fall — and they're sticking with him."

Another Ford campaign worker says he is convinced that most of the 100 or so uncommitted delegates are "leaning toward Ford" but that "they see no reason to commit themselves at this point."

"I've talked to a lot of them," he said. "They say they want to wait and see. They know how close things are now, and they want to be in a position to climb aboard with the winner of the convention."

The Reagan people here at these pre-convention platform, rules, and credential meetings seem confident they will be able to come from behind and win. Reagan didn't put out the organizational effort necessary to get the job done right."

Only a relatively few days ago — after the Schweiker incident — many Reagan supporters were sounding as though it was all over — that they had given up.

But that phase is over. The Reaganites now are back in the race. It appears it will be a struggle right up to the moment on the convention floor when either Reagan or Ford gets the 1,130 votes needed to clinch the nomination.



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Africa

Black pressure puts the pinch on South Africa's economy

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A tremendous ferment is going on in the thinking of South Africa's whites both within and without the ruling Nationalist Party.

The ferment is sparked not so much by the rioting in Soweto and other black townships as by the fact that for the first time the disturbances have begun to hurt the economy.

Students who have taken part in the recent outbreaks of rioting in Soweto have forced as many as 50 percent of black workers to stay away from their work in Johannesburg, the country's economic hub.

South Africans are more sensitive about their economy than about anything else.

The English-speaking author, Alan Paton, who wrote the book "Cry, the Beloved Country," said in a recent newspaper article that the Afrikaners (the whites of Dutch descent) might fail to defuse the blacks' dissent because they cannot even take the first step of listening to the blacks' complaints.

Then later, Minister of Justice James T. Kruger said the "government will not turn a deaf ear to black grievances." But he refused to meet either with the black youths of Soweto or the Black Parents' Association (BPA), which holds a list of the youths' grievances. He would, he said, meet only with "respectable" people, presumably men on the Urban Bantu Councils (UBC), which the youths have rejected as puppets of the white government of Prime Minister John Vorster.

"This kind of talk by aides to the Prime Minister can only complicate the situation further," Mr. Vorster himself has remained quiet.

Although many observers say Mr. Vorster could muster a strong white following for more liberal policies on black affairs, that might mean he would split Afrikanerdom, something no prime minister has dared do since Jan Smuts, the country's famous pro-British Afrikaner leader who was Prime Minister from 1919 to 1924 and from 1939 to 1948.

But the government is hearing calls for change from Afrikaners who have in the past too the line of apartheid (legalized racial separation).

Prof. Dreyer Kruger, who said, "I have no desire... to be



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

When black buses slow down, so does South African economy

anything other than an Afrikaner," in a moving speech to an Afrikaans-speaking group two weeks ago, questioned if the Afrikaner is not doomed because of his insensitivity and his hard materialism.

National Party Member of Parliament Louis Nel has called for a new deal for urban blacks, even for home ownership in the townships. At present, home ownership there, which goes to the heart of the black unrest, has not been allowed because Soweto is technically a "white" area. Rights to home ownership are limited to the economically much poorer black townships.

M. C. Botha, the right-wing Minister of the Bantu Administration, said the government has been planning changes that will give blacks more say in their affairs. But he did not go into detail.

The internal pressure caused by continuing black unrest is only one of the pressures on the South African Government. Other troubles are: the country's current inflation, the end of détente with black African states (although not proper recently said the Minister of Interior and Information, C. P. Mulder, made contacts with black states during his recent vacation in Canada), the fall in the price of gold, the approaching United Nations deadline on the issue of independence for Namibia (South-West Africa), the almost total ostracism of South Africa from international sports, and the continuing guerrilla fighting in white-ruled Rhodesia.

For a long time now time has been running out like sand in an hourglass in southern Africa. Whether the Afrikaner can learn to show an unexpected adaptability and turn the hourglass over is the question.

'We are all detainees now,' says Rhodesian press

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless and until white Rhodesians accept the principle of an early transition to black majority rule, no Anglo-American plan for a Rhodesian solution can or will be implemented.

This is the joint attitude of the United States and Britain in the face of what look like Rhodesian attempts to drive a wedge between the two.

Prime Minister James Callaghan told a BBC interviewer recently that he was still hopeful that "My policy and American power" could help bring about a Rhodesian settlement. But time continues to run out. There is no disposition to lift a finger to help Ian Smith's minority white regime until that regime accepts Mr. Callaghan's plan for a transition of power by March 31, the date of the 1977 election.

Mr. Smith's demand for direct talks with the United States, expressed in a speech August 5, is being taken here as an effort to make an end-run around the British. It is not going to work.

Kissinger agreement cited
U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who saw Mr. Callaghan here August 5 on his way to Iran and Pakistan, has reportedly agreed with the British agreement that prospects of avoiding a racial war in Rhodesia are very slim and that in any case it would be futile to talk to the Smith regime unless and until there is an "implied assurance from the latter that it will accept black majority rule."

Britain, perhaps, insists more on this condition than does the United States because of souring previous experience with the Smith regime. Time and again talks seemed to be leading somewhere, only to founder on the regime's intransigence over retaining all substantive power in its own hands. Given South African Prime Minister John Vorster is represented as being bitterly disillusioned with Mr. Smith in this regard.

The so-called "safety net," a fund to compensate Rhodesians



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

whites, will not operate unless and until the black majority principle is accepted. There is a difference of opinion between Washington and London over this fund, which some reports say will amount to about half a billion dollars.

Washington has emphasized that it will help compensate whites who may wish to leave once black majority rule has been established. London gives greater emphasis to the fact that the fund will aid whites who wish to stay on.

White skills needed

A black Rhodesian regime will require the know-how of white civil servants, teachers, and businessmen. The time to come, once the transition from minority to majority rule is agreed on, the safety net fund, in London, is designed primarily to make it easier for whites to stay on in Rhodesia and to contribute to the development of the country's rich, agriculture-based economy.

Meanwhile, official sources here point to a number of factors undermining the deteriorating situation in Rhodesia, factors which may push Mr. Smith toward meaningful negotiations more persuasively than any new initiative by Washington or London.

The security situation worsens: There have been two bomb attacks in Salisbury itself. Edward Sulton Pryce, deputy minister in charge of security, says there will be 4,000 fully trained guerrillas by the end of September. "We anticipate that this is going to be one of the roughest years we have had," he said. The Salisbury-Umfolozi train no longer runs overnight because of the risk of sabotage. The call-up age for national service has been lowered from 17 to 16 years. In the first six months of this year, Rhodesia suffered a net loss of 2,200 whites compared to a net gain of 1,500 in the same period last year.

Emigrating white families can take with them only 800 Rhodesian pounds compared with 4,500 pounds before. The amount allowed Rhodesians vacationing abroad has been cut from 300 Rhodesian pounds to 224 pounds.

"We are all detainees now," commented the Rhodesian Herald.

Africa

Namibia: black power, but on white terms

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, Namibia
Genuine independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) might be worked out if the black and Colored (mixed race) representatives at the constitutional conference here could wrest control of the talks from the whites.

But plans to set up a multiracial interim government for the territory will not solve the issue so long as the initiative remains with the ruling white National Party.

Also for a viable solution the biggest black nationalist group, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), must become involved in the negotiations. Currently SWAPO is excluded from the conference.

Reports that contact is soon to be made with the United Nations — through a trip by several

conference delegates to New York — point toward an attempt by the blacks to take the initiative.

Given their political inexperience, the vigor with which the blacks and Coloreds are pushing for immediate independence comes as a surprise.

Several basic hypocrisies about the constitutional conference could prove its undoing. One is the myth that South Africa has no power here. In fact the local National Party, which is part and parcel of the National Party of South Africa, called the conference and is trying to make sure it does not go too far.

A second hypocrisy is the contention by the white delegation that SWAPO cannot join the talks because no political parties are allowed. The three white delegates at the talks represent a political party, the National Party.

The character of the politicians involved is

important in the small-town atmosphere of this country.

The man who is supposed to be the knight in shining armor is Dirk Mudge, a tall, handsome farmer who charms most whites and some blacks. Several blacks have said he is a racist, but most blacks think him more progressive than the other two white delegates.

Mr. Mudge has been named as the likely prime minister of the interim government, while Chief Clemens Kapuwo of the Herero tribe would be provisional president.

There is a leadership problem among the blacks and Coloreds. Chief Kapuwo has been groomed by the whites, but he does not have the grasp of how to lead a country, according to people who have known him for years.

By contrast his new legal advisor, Jaritundu Krzongquzi, is considered by blacks and

whites to be brilliant. He is "the most objective man, black or white, I have met," said a white South African journalist.

Mr. Krzongquzi, also a Herero, is a qualified London lawyer. Except for him and the American lawyer Stuart Schwartz, the legal advisers to the conference are white South Africans.

One man who consistently talks out against apartheid and South Africa is the leader of the Colored delegation, A. J. F. Klopers. He has had some impact, but the Coloreds represent only 3.8 percent of the population.

Most of the whites in Namibia do not seem to realize how drastic must be their effort to reject apartheid and South African control if they are to prevent bloodshed.

Bryan Olm of the Federalist Party (white) is aware of the need for change. He told this reporter that he wants as soon as possible to establish a multiracial party.



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monitor readers RESPOND

United States

Ford's two years as President

Polls show he failed to win public confidence

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
It was rare weather for the ninth of August in Washington — barely 80 degrees and crystal-clear air that lifted a long siege of stagnant steaminess.

It was an even rarer day for the nation, that Friday precisely two years ago — the lifting of the long siege of Watergate with the first resignation of a president.

Like millions of other Americans, Washingtonians spent the sunny lunch hour clustered around television sets watching an open-faced Midwesterner — whose flat voice and easy manner contrasted so sharply with the sonorous stiffness of his predecessor — take the oath of office as the 38th President.

"Our long national nightmare," Gerald R. Ford said in brief remarks afterward, "is over."

Well, not quite. Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally went to court that day on charges of taking a bribe from the dairy industry. Former Senate Watergate committee member Edward J. Gurney (R) of Florida filed a motion on his own bribery, conspiracy, and perjury indictment. And speculation followed Richard M. Nixon's 10:35 a.m. flight in the "Spirit of 76" to San Clemente that he, too, might face criminal charges.

The new President seemed to little help the country shake off its "long national nightmare" a month later when he suddenly perched his predecessor of any Watergate crimes. After nearly two years of reflection,



President and Mrs. Ford with daughter, Susan, walk dogs at Camp David

After two years: siege of White House has lifted but new President still struggles for acceptance

only 35 percent of Americans still tell Gallup pollsters they approve of it.

And Mr. Ford continued to puzzle many by opposing some features of reforms to prevent future Watergates — including tighter campaign financing, overhauling the intelligence agencies, and a package of reforms spearheaded by former Senate Watergate committee chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) of North Carolina.

Yet somehow, by exuding sincerity, Mr. Ford helped people who wanted desperately to forget — in two years shrinking Watergate to little more than an ugly memory. This achievement ranks as perhaps his most lasting.

The former congressman even brought jocularly back to a long-stale White House, and despite the not-so-funny fiasco of the WIN buttons, he breathed life back into the recession-ridden American economy.

The annual gross national product under the Ford administration has grown from \$1.39 trillion to \$1.67 trillion.

Washington newspapers, which were filled with the oaths of the Ford succession, also advertised a fortuitously timely article in the neo-current issue of the Atlantic Monthly entitled, "Ford: the Ike of the seventies." But two years later, this premature comparison with America's most popular postwar president only emphasizes what is perhaps Mr. Ford's greatest failing — to win the confidence of the people he leads.

"I am acutely aware," the country's first non-elected Vice-President confessed moments after inheriting the presidency, "that you have not elected me as your president by your ballot." But this awareness has failed to enable Mr. Ford to halt the plunge of his job-approval rating in the polls from 71 percent when he

took office to 39 percent.

His party's nomination — virtually automatic for an incumbent president — still stubbornly eludes Mr. Ford.

Perhaps even more surprising, for a man who served 25 years in Congress, is the President's frustrating legislative record. "I am your man," he told Congress, comrades, 10 days into his presidency. Two months later he became the first sitting president called to testify before a congressional committee in the Capitol.

But the relationship, of which so much had been expected, has produced no new Ford-initiated legislation. And the House of Representatives minority leader has become, in his bottled two-year term, the President with the third most vetoes overridden by Congress (10) — just behind Andrew Johnson and Harry S. Truman.

Putt-putt is better than vroom-vroom

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Mrs. Blair Lee, wife of the Lt. Governor of Maryland, has two vehicles at her disposal — a 300-horsepower sedan, and a 1.5 hp. moped. And in a majority of cases the choice is simple, she says: The moped wins out.

Why take out a gas-hungry car, Mrs. Lee contends, just to get a package of hamburger buns at the corner store? In her case, the choice is between a 14 m.p.g. car or a 150 m.p.g. moped.

Seeing the logic of this type of reasoning, Americans increasingly are turning to the little motorized pedal bicycle (hence the term moped) as an alternative form of transportation.

The move accelerated, says Paul Zimmerman, director of the Motorized Bicycle Association, when states recently began classifying the little vehicle as something less than a motorcycle — thus releasing it from the costly registration and insurance requirements of the more powerful machines.

So, a common form of transportation in Europe and Asia for the past three decades is finally coming to the U.S. A lack of both cars and fuel in post-war Europe gave the moped industry its birth, and the practicality of the machine kept it going from there.

In the U.S., there were no such pressures on prices, and the clean-air movement led first to a revival in street bicycling and now to motor-assisted cycling. Bicycling requires a physical exertion not everyone is prepared to make, says Mr. Zimmerman.

In Europe, all ages ride mopeds, and in the U.S.



it is the "mature adult over the age of 30" says a representative of Motobecane, the French bicycle manufacturer which last year turned out 14 million mopeds. In this age group, however, the moped appeals to all types, from blue-collar workers commuting to the factory to gray-haired all-arounders who work with a bicycle as a hobby.

On the other hand, the moped has little or no appeal to the motorcycle fan who wants power, quick acceleration, and long-distance capability. In his mind, says David Teel, a Boston-based motorcycle spokesman who also handles the Austrian-made moped, Puch.

Europe's leading bicycle makers are the principal manufacturers of mopeds which have been considerably refined in the last three decades. But, saying the importance of the U.S. market, an American company, Columbia Bicycles of Bedford, Massachusetts, is about to enter the market with a bike of its own.

Living with less fuel: austerity measures could be in store

By Claydon Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Three years after the Arab oil embargo, an austerity plan drawn up by U.S. energy officials would adjust Americans' "living patterns" if the oil spigot is shut off again.

No gasoline sold on weekends, colder rooms in winter and hotter in summer, parking lots closed up, and other drastic steps would be made mandatory by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) — if Congress approves the contingency plan for energy conservation.

More vulnerable than ever to oil import cut-offs, America would lose a million jobs if another embargo hit, says FEA chief Frank

Contingency plans

Implementing FEA's contingency plans, however, would cost \$2 billion. Most of that \$2 billion would be for rationing coupons. Banks and credit unions would be used as distribution points — that would cost \$688 million; state and federal personnel and printing costs would add \$415 million; oil industry costs would add \$401 million; federal enforcement of the other five steps would be at least \$20 million, state costs unknown. The figure is rough, says an FEA official, because it depends on how much Americans voluntarily comply with the conservation plans.

But, chances of another Arab oil embargo are slim, say FEA officials, because of high oil profits flowing to Arab nations and relative peace in the Middle East.

Still, opposition to FEA's emergency conservation proposals is strong, especially from the

travel and tourism industry and groups representing commuters.

The plan also could be used during other energy shortfalls such as refinery strikes, pipeline sabotage, or "supplying" oil to U.S. allies who are embargoed.

Five steps

Five conservation plans suggested by FEA would cut U.S. energy usage by 3 to 4 percent. Gasoline rationing would be used, and petroleum supplies fall 10 to 15 percent below normal levels. The five steps are:

- Thermostat settings: commercial buildings could not be warmer than 65 degrees in winter and no lower than 60 in summer.

- Public parking lots: companies with more than 100 employees, and universities would have to reduce the number of parking spaces by large amounts. Each employer would have to operate carpool programs.

- Gas stations: would be closed from noon Fridays to midnight Sunday in an effort to cut weekend driving — of which 90 percent is unrelated to employment.

- Advertising signs with lights: "A conspicuous form of energy consumption" — would be darkened in nonworking hours and, according to FEA, "lend credence to the necessity for other energy conservation programs."

- Oil-burning boilers for large buildings would come under strict efficiency and conservation regulation.

Asia

Lockheed: clean hands don't help Japanese Communists

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

At first glance it would appear that the people who have the most to gain from the Lockheed scandal in Japan are the Communists.

Most independent observers accept the Communists' contention that there is the only party represented in the Diet (Parliament) not to have received some of the money that originally was paid in bribes to influential businessmen, politicians, and officials by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

When the news of the Lockheed payoff broke earlier this year, it had the added advantage for the Communists of diverting public attention away from the efforts of another opposition party to discredit the Communists. The Democratic Socialist Party had attempted to destroy the reputation of Kenji Miyamoto, the Communist Party chairman, by publicizing his role in the treatment of a suspected police informer who was killed in the course of interrogation by the Communists in the pre-World War II period.

In recent years, the Communists have made great efforts to project an image of reason-

ableness, arguing that they went to come to power through elections and not through violence. They struck the concept of "violent revolution" from their rhetoric and, at a special convention at the end of last month dropped the terms "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "Marxism-Leninism" from their vocabulary.

'Smiling diplomacy'

Dressed in ties and conservative business suits, leaders of the party attending the convention looked more like members of a Rotary Club than revolutionaries.

The Japanese Communists have long pursued policies independent of their big-brother parties in the Soviet Union and China. In the 1960s they rejected the guidance of the Soviets and, at a party congress three years ago, in keying with the nationalistic aspirations of the Japanese, they called for the return of the Japanese islands that the Soviets had seized at the end of World War II.

The Japanese Communists have found friends in the West European Communist parties, and leaders of both the French and Spanish parties visited here earlier this year to exchange ideas with their Japanese counterparts.

But despite their independence from the Soviets and Chinese, their current image of

"cleanness" and what the Japanese call their "smiling diplomacy" toward the voters, the Communists appear singularly incapable of exploiting the Lockheed troubles of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to great advantage. For one thing, they are still mistrusted by a large majority of the Japanese public. A significant number of voters have cast their ballots for the Communists in the past as a protest vote against the corruption and "money politics" of the Liberal Democrats. But many of those same voters would be appalled if the Communists ever came close to taking power.

In the last general election (1972), the Communists won a record 10.9 percent of the vote. But public-opinion polls conducted earlier this year by Japanese newspapers indicated that the Communists may have reached the limit of their appeal. At the very least they seem to have reached a kind of plateau.

Some gains expected

The best guess of independent political analysts is that the Communists are likely to pick up some votes in the lower house election, which is expected by the end of this year, but that they are unlikely to make any dramatic gains either in terms of the total vote or the

number of seats they hold. The Communist Party now has 39 seats in the 481-member lower house, giving it the third largest representation after the Liberal Democratic and Socialist Parties.

The Communists' protestations of innocence in the Lockheed affair have antagonized the other opposition parties, whose cooperation would be needed to bring them to power. The Communists have implied that all the opposition parties except themselves were recipients of payoff money distributed by the Liberal Democrats to gain votes in the Diet.

Only a year ago, there was much talk of a rapprochement between the Communists and the Komito (Clean Government) Party, which is the third largest of the opposition parties. Now, despite Lockheed, the prospects of any of the opposition parties combining to a united front to overthrow the Liberal Democrats appear more remote than ever.

In recent days, for example, a ranking official of the Japanese Socialist Party held a press conference at which he again brought up the alleged responsibility of Mr. Miyamoto, the Communist Party chief, to the "torture-murder" case of some 40 years ago.

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Asia

What the Chinese quake means to people and politics

Families camp out in Peking streets, manners never falter

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
In one of the post-earthquake shantytowns on the east side of Peking, a man wearing pants rolled up to his knees and a crocheted sleeveless undershirt was busy building his family's shelter when he received an announced visitor.

"We are almost finished with the construction," said Chang Ching-sheng, a factory worker. "With a little more patching of the shelter to keep out the rain we should be finished."

The shelter was like many of the hundreds of thousands of others that have been built along the streets since the July 28 earthquake — essentially a series of beds placed right next to each other and a roof of reed matting and plastic sheets held up by poles roped together.

Usual hospitality

Even in this primitive setting, Mr. Chang's visitor discovered, the Chinese will treat a foreign guest with the usual hospitality. Two mugs of tea for the visitor and his interpreter magically appeared, thrust through the crowd of curious listeners by a man who had quietly disappeared minutes after the foreigner arrived.

A few moments later, the visitor was somewhat embarrassed when he noticed that a woman standing a few feet away had begun waving her hand fan, directing a cool breeze past him through the hot lean-to.

With the traditional hospitality, however, came the traditional caution. Mr. Chang would not be drawn into guessing about how long he and the other people of Peking would remain in their shantytowns. "We want to stay right now. At present, the time is not set," he said. "Right now our urgent task is to take all necessary precautions against earthquakes."

Down the street three factory workers interrupted their card game for a moment and said they too did not know how long they will have to sleep outdoors.

Educational work

Like Mr. Chang, the three factory workers said that local Communist Party organizations had done educational work about earthquakes so they quickly realized what was happening and knew what to do.

"The propaganda work had already been done, so I knew right away that it was an earthquake," one young man said. "I helped my mother and father and sister to get out. Then I went back in and shut off the gas and the electricity."

The second said he lived on one of the upper floors of his apartment block and, along with his brother, helped his parents out of the building. The third said that after helping his family get out of their ground-floor apartment, he went back and helped others to leave.

Mr. Chang and the three factory workers all said that since the earthquake they have been putting their shelters together with material obtained from their homes, from factories, and through their local party committee.

Reconstruction material

None of these men appeared to have used valuable building materials in any significant quantity, but elsewhere in the neighborhood and all around Peking people are using not only bricks and cinder blocks from construction sites but even valuable steel rods used for reinforcing concrete. They are bending the rods, perhaps irretrievably, into half-circles or box shapes to form the frames for shelters they are still building.

Where all this material comes from no foreigner can be certain, but the cost to construction projects seems enormous. A lot of the material appears to be distorted by official organizations but certainly not all of it. One indication of what is going on is that some wooden fences around Peking are beginning to disappear, board by board. And at some construction sites people seem to be helping themselves.

This may partly explain one slogan that was going up in east Peking and elsewhere in the city Aug. 2: "Heighten vigilance and prevent damage and sabotage by class enemies."

Tanshan economy rocked, superstitions awakened

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1976 Toronto Globe and Mail

Foreigners remaining in Peking are beginning to contemplate the possible political consequences of China's great earthquake disaster.

The Tangshan earthquake was the latest in a series of unexpected events — both natural and political — that have befallen China in 1976. In this Year of the Dragon, as it is known on the ancient Chinese calendar, Premier Chou En-lai has passed on; large meteorites have fallen to earth; the emerging strongman, Teng Hsiao-ping, has been purged; Chairman Mao Tse-tung, his health visibly failing, has completely withdrawn from public view; thousands have rioted on Tian An Men Square, China's most hallowed ground; the weather has been abnormally cold and wet; and Chu Teh, the popular senior man of the Red Army, has passed on.

Now, China has been surprised by the most powerful earthquake in the world since 1954.

The age-old Chinese doctrine of the mandate of heaven held that an emperor had the right to rule only so long as he was benevolent and practiced certain rituals. People often re-

garded natural disasters as signs that heaven was withdrawing the emperor's mandate. In the days before communism came to China, one reads in the Chinese press, this sort of superstition was widespread.

Posters appearing

Now, on the streets of Peking, full-color posters are beginning to appear.

With pictures and diagrams they demonstrate that there is nothing mysterious about earthquakes and that there are clear-cut scientific reasons why they occur. Some posters outline China's earthquake prediction methods even though this one was not publicly declared. And everywhere there are banners declaring that man will triumph over nature.

But an educational campaign is not the most in the minds of China's leaders. They are confronted with enormous losses and dislocation in the Tangshan area. Will be felt for years to come. Workers have died, factories have been destroyed, an important coal-mining complex has been damaged, and a city's housing and public facilities laid waste. So, an important industrial area that once contributed to China's economic growth now will demand resources from the rest of the country if it is to recover.

The question foreign analysts are asking is: Will some of China's leaders try to slice through the troubled politics and demand a new national unity focused on recovering economically from the earthquake?

Will Hua emerge?

There is an economic need for such a move and, for Premier Huo Kuo-fang, some observers think, a great political opportunity. Mr. Hua's job end, overshadowed by the earthquake, Mr. Hua still has not made a great deal on the Chinese political structure or the consciousness of the masses. But some observers have characterized him as a problem solver and a take-charge administrator. The earthquake has provided him with a unique opportunity to prove that this is true.

China has endured an obvious political struggle since the passing of Chou En-lai. The struggle has not been resolved, and there are many signs of an impasse: The Central Committee of the Communist Party has not met for six months, senior posts in the party and the government remain vacant, and policy questions remain unresolved.

Mr. Hua, observers think, now has an opportunity to call a full meeting of the Central Committee and take charge. Without denying or denigrating the ideological issues, he might be able to slice through the radical moderate impasse and present a short-term political and economic program that responds directly to the new situation produced by the earthquake.



For a homeless Peking family, life goes on under a plastic awning

What Kissinger told Pakistan: U.S. hopes to limit A-bomb potential

By Harry B. Ellis

ced plans to do the same for South Korea.

on a much smaller scale than U.S. military aid, and under

At issue is the U.S. policy of limiting the spread of nuclear weapons throughout South Asia.

Dr. Kissinger, fresh from successful meetings with the Shah of Iran, now wants Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to limit his country's nuclear ambitions, as Iran reportedly has agreed to do.

The U.S. is willing to sell Pakistan nuclear power plants to generate electricity — wants Pakistan to forego acquisition of a reprocessing plant, from which weapons-grade plutonium could be made.

But Mr. Bhutto, stressing that India, Pakistan's traditional foe, has just such a plant, has signed a contract with France to build one.

Explosion by India of a nuclear device in 1974, fashioned from plutonium extracted from spent uranium fuel rods, propelled an effort by the U.S. to halt construction of unilateral reprocessing plants.

West Germany, over American objections, agreed to sell Brazil such a plant, as part of a wide-ranging nuclear agreement. France signed a similar deal with Pakistan, but can-

not sell to Iran, and wants to buy eight reactors from the U.S. — to reprocess fuel reprocessing plant.

Finally Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi agreed to American conditions: that spent fuel be reprocessed outside Iran under multinational supervision and that Iran be compensated for any additional costs.

Dr. Kissinger, armed with the Shah's agreement, flew on to Pakistan, to lay the same logic before Mr. Bhutto, to doubt the possibility of increased American aid, if Pakistan agrees.

Reportedly Dr. Kissinger also flashed the dark side of the coin — warning that Pakistan might lose all U.S. aid, if Mr. Bhutto did not comply.

Congress, in newly drafted legislation, would — under certain conditions — bar American assistance to any nation acquiring a nuclear reprocessing plant.

Congress now is exploring how to tighten safeguards on the export of U.S. nuclear technology to reduce the possibility of a military spinoff.

Washington's sometimes rocky relations with Pakistan, as

well as its role as a buffer against the Soviet Union, are a major factor in U.S. officials' as a buffer against the

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Soviet Union

Fyodor Kulakov — Moscow's fair-haired boy?

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Moscow

Kulakov: the not-so-apparent heir?

Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev's current political and physical health should keep him at the top for the foreseeable future. And Pribludno member Fyodor Kulakov looks like the strongest contender for the eventual succession.

This is how Western observers have gauged Mr. Brezhnev's vigorous display of leadership and Mr. Kulakov's expanded role this summer.

Earlier in the year some signs led Washington-based observers to conclude that others in the leadership were trying to kick Mr. Brezhnev upstairs. Western diplomats in Moscow were skeptical of the theory even then, and they believe that recent developments have reinforced their less dramatic analysis.

Spouting speculation that Mr. Brezhnev was in trouble were a cutback in his activities and his disappearance from both ceremonial and substantive appearances for some weeks after the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress in February/March.

Until this year, in his 12 years as top party Secretary Mr. Brezhnev always had attended Soviet-bloc Eastern European party congresses (except for the Romanian, for political reasons). But in 1976 he delegated this honor to other members of the Soviet Politburo for the

Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, East German, and Mongolian congresses. In addition, he did not meet the high-powered party-and-government Liaison delegation that visited Moscow in April, as protocol ordinarily would demand.

Last spring a few articles had appeared in the Soviet press hailing collective leadership. The past that has often signalled some challenge in the ranking leader.

At the same time, however, there was effusive praise for Mr. Brezhnev at the 25th party congress. And, in a throwback to the time of Stalin statues, a bust of Mr. Brezhnev was erected in May in the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk. Those who held the Brezhnev-in-trouble theory saw this acclaim as oiling his path up and out.

In recent months Mr. Brezhnev has been visibly in command, however. He led the Soviet delegation to the Berlin conference of European Communist parties at the end of June.

Foreign observers here believe, therefore, that the unexplained events of last spring represent Mr. Brezhnev's conscious curtailment of his schedule — but no setback in real power.

Moreover, the balance has been maintained in the Politburo. The sudden death of Party politburo member and Defense Minister Andrei Grechko in early June was not destabilizing. Marshal Grechko was replaced by another politburo member and Politburo member, civilian Dmitri Ustinov — without bringing in any

younger military officer who would then have had to join the Politburo or else be conspicuously excluded from it.

And even the many rumors of the impending replacement of President Nikolai Podgorniy in a June or July Central Committee plenum have faded as no such plenum was held.

Still, this very stability means that the aging Kromlin leadership is postponing the eventual succession. Mr. Brezhnev never has groomed a replacement in the way that Premier Nikita Khrushchev groomed Mr. Brezhnev.

The general assumption among Western observers is that Andrei Kirilenko, who celebrates his seventieth birthday this month, would become the caretaker party chief after Mr. Brezhnev, with veteran ideologist Mikhail Suslov being the kingmaker. Mr. Kirilenko's status was confirmed recently in his unusual presence at a meeting of the Council of Ministers and in special favorable press mention in a review of a book about Mr. Brezhnev in mid-July.

Far now 54-year-old Fyodor Kulakov, one of the three youngest members of the Politburo and outgoing Party Secretary for Agricultural Affairs, would appear to be the strongest candidate for party chief after Mr. Kirilenko. He was son in Mr. Brezhnev's stead in two of the four foreign party congresses held since the Soviet party congress — those of Bulgaria and Mongolia.

How the Kremlin is keeping Mrs. McClellan from her husband

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

One of the worst things about it all, Irina McClellan says, is being made to feel like a criminal.

In the two years she has been trying to leave the Soviet Union to join her American husband, she has not been able to keep a job. She has had to live on the kindness of friends.

Friends of her teenage daughter have been told not to associate with an enemy of the Soviet Union. Once she and her daughter were even locked out by the neighbors who share their communal apartment.

Irina McClellan is the Russian wife of an American citizen. The Soviet authorities will not let her join her husband, either here or there, in spite of Soviet signing at last summer's Helsinki summit of the document an-

dorsing reunification of families, she was again refused exit July 9. This was the fifth refusal since the couple married here in 1974. Her husband, Woodford McClellan, a Russian history professor at the University of Virginia, has been refused an entry visa to revisit the Soviet Union an equal number of times.

Originally, Soviet authorities based their refusal on Mrs. McClellan's alleged access to secret information. But Mrs. McClellan claims she had no access to classified information at the foreign public relations department of Moscow's prestigious Institute of International Relations and World Economy, where she worked before 1973.

The last several times Soviet visa officials gave Mrs. McClellan no reason for their refusal.

Indeed, the lack of any obvious reason for blocking Mrs. McClellan's departure makes her case one of the most bizarre on the Amer-

ican "representation list." This is a list, currently of about 125 families and 360 individuals, of cases of blocked emigration in which interests of American citizens are involved. American consular officials here try to advance these cases periodically at working level, and the American Ambassador formally asks the Soviet Foreign Ministry for help on the entire list about once a year.

Other cases typically involve elderly persons of Baltic or other heritage who were born in the U.S. (thereby gaining American citizenship), but later were brought back by their parents to territory that now belongs to the Soviet Union.

Like the U.S., the Soviet Union does not recognize dual citizenship. Moscow therefore does not acknowledge these people's claims to American citizenship and generally does not permit them to emigrate to the U.S.

Current Russian-American marriage cases,

except for the McClellans, usually are resolved within two years, according to an American consular official. Soviet authorities discourage Soviet citizens from marrying Westerners by refusing visas, forcing the resignation of the Soviet spouse from his or her job, and other harassment. But once the authorities have permitted a wedding, they eventually allow the spouse to emigrate, as a general rule.

Resolution of cases on the American representation list is slow at best. Last spring exit visas were issued to one family that first appeared on the list in 1958. And only some 18 to 19 percent of cases on the most recent list were resolved over the past year, as contrasted to resolution of some 30 percent the previous year.

In the first half of 1976 visas issued to Soviet citizens to emigrate to the U.S., including both new applicants and those on the list, totalled about 1,300. This was more than double those issued in the first half of 1975.

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From page 1

*Africa in the crucible

Angola. If it is inevitable, who is going to embrace it first? U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger long operated on the theory that whites would remain politically dominant in most of southern Africa. Over the past six months he has swung round gradually to the British view that South Africa itself is the only place where the whites have a solid future. He now assumes that blacks will shortly become dominant in Namibia — and ultimately in Rhodesia. He is joining with the British in trying to arrange the take-over in both countries on a peaceful basis.

There is uncertainty about the firmness of the new Kissinger attitude. Whites in South Africa hope for a reversion to the earlier policy. They have some reason for thinking that if Ronald Reagan won the Republican nomination, Dr. Kissinger would be pushed away from his present policy and back toward do facto support for the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

How assertive will the Soviets be in southern Africa? And to what extent, if any, will China intervene against Soviet efforts? It is not in Moscow's interests to have the American role become dominant in most of Africa. Moscow has interests and ambitions in the Indian Ocean. It is establishing a naval presence in the South Atlantic. It seeks positions of influence and strength in Africa wherever an opening appears. Opportunities will not be overlooked by Moscow. But as yet there is nothing quite as promising for the Russians as Angola was when Moscow embarked on that adventure.

Questions about Africa's future abound. Answers are uncertain and fuzzy. The future of Africa is as uncertain today as it was of Western Europe, right after the German collapse in 1945, with vast Soviet armies surging into the heart of classic Europe.



Children at play in Cape Town: will they see an integrated South Africa?
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

From page 1

*Soviets wary of U.S.

economic dealings with Iran, Moscow publicized its own economic aid projects there — projects about which the Shah of Iran speaks rarely in the West, but which are growing in scope just the same.

And around the edges of the Indian Ocean, the Russians are jockeying for position in both Somalia and Ethiopia, blasting U.S. plans for Diego Garcia, and warning that the U.S. is converting Australia into a Pentagon outpost, as part of a U.S. drive to regain influence and position lost with the collapse in Indo-China.

Moscow's public approach to new U.S. deals with Iran is twofold: it warns that the Gulf "cannot stay aloof" from "the historical process of relaxation of international tension" in the world, and quickly reiterates its own aid projects in Iran.

A recent article in the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia claimed that the Soviet Union was one of the largest purchasers of Iranian goods, and implied that Western nations were interested only in oil. Western diplomats here point out that half of the Soviet imports for the past two years has been natural gas.

Moscow uses it to replace its own gas which is sold to Western Europe. Knowledgeable Russian sources say that there is talk of building Soviet grain silos in Iran, and that the Shah wants the output of the Isfahan steel mill boosted to 2 million tons a year.

Meanwhile, the formal Soviet reaction to new U.S. sales of military hardware to Iran and to Saudi Arabia is that Washington is trying to recoup the money it has spent on oil, and to control the entire region.

In Pakistan, the Soviets seem to favor stable Pakistani relations with India, and are working to increase trade. The Russians are selling the Pakistanis heavy machinery, and are buying cotton fabrics, clothes, shoes, and carpets.

In India, Western observers here wonder just how far the Soviets can begin to meet India's virtually inexhaustible needs. The Russians value their ties with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, however, and are trying to extract maximum propaganda advantage from them in a week of ceremony and fanfare.

On the Horn of Africa, on the Indian Ocean's western flank, Moscow faces some delicate choices. The Somalis, who allow the Russians permanent access to Berbera, may well make some move to gain control of the strategic port of Djibouti, should the French pull out of their foothold there. Any such move will be stoutly resisted by the Ethiopians, the bulk of whose outside trade flows through the port. The Ethiopians have just had their highest-ranking delegation in Moscow since the camp of two years ago removing the Emperor. Moscow responded with approving references to the "young revolutionaries."

Now the Somalis have also sent a delegation here, presumably to be reassured that they are still first in Soviet hearts — but also, Western sources believe, to hear some veiled Soviet chiding about the wisdom of their keeping the peace over Djibouti. If the Somalis do move, the Russians will be caught in a dilemma.

Meanwhile, to the southeast, Moscow has reacted frostily to the latest ANZUG meeting in Canberra between the U.S., Australia, and New Zealand, tying it with Diego Garcia and warning of dark U.S. designs on the entire Pacific Ocean.

From page 1

*British arms for Iran oil?

Shell will pay Iran the market price (so Iranian officials maintain), putting the sum in an interest-bearing trust fund under Iranian control. This fund, in turn, will be drawn on by Iran to purchase the advanced, tracked version of the Rapier missile from the manufacturer, British Aircraft Corporation.

An Iranian official told the Financial Times the deal would be worth about 300 million pounds (\$540 million).

The two American companies involved in oil for weapons negotiations with Iran, Ashland and Netco, will jointly lift some 300,000 barrels of oil per day. In exchange for 300 General Dynamics F-16 fighter planes and several Spruance class destroyers, Iran is said to be negotiating yet another deal with Crown, a West Coast independent oil company, to sell oil to Iran at a discount of up to 10 percent.

The Ashland-Netco liftings of oil will be worth some \$1.3 billion during the first year. In addition, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has announced the United States would be selling Iran \$10 billion worth of arms during the six years from last year through 1980.

Despite its proclaimed status as a supplier of conventional weapons, however, the U.S. remains strongly opposed to any possibility of the spread of nuclear weapons. Dr. Kissinger, who has been visiting Iran and Pakistan, has been trying, so far apparently without success, to stop Pakistan's announced intention of buying a nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant from France.

The Secretary of State telephoned French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues Aug. 10 to explain American motives. Dr. Kissinger was spending the day at the secluded estate of a British friend near Deauville, France, before

From page 1

*Why Ian Smith acted as he did

nized terrorism on her borders in the interest of her own self-preservation.

Prime Minister Smith was probably addressing those words particularly to the U.S. He may have meant that if the U.S. did not soon take some initiative (one that would be of net advantage to his white supporters), Rhodesia would have no alternative but to respond even more ruthlessly to guerrilla attacks mounted from inside Mozambique. This, of course, casts the shadow of a wider war and of possible eventual Soviet or Cuban intervention on the side of Mozambique and the guerrillas, repeating the pattern of Angola.

Mr. Smith knows that Rhodesia has high priority in Secretary Kissinger's thinking. He and his fellow whites Rhodesians know that one of

Dr. Kissinger's purposes on his current trip abroad was to discuss southern Africa with British Prime Minister James Callaghan. They know too that Rhodesia was the main topic of discussion when Dr. Kissinger met South African Prime Minister John Vorster in West Germany seven weeks ago.

Both the U.S. and British Governments are anxious to do something to head off a wider race war in southern Africa which (as they see it) could open the door for the Russians and Cubans to come in as they did in Angola. Having had British fingers burned before by responding to Mr. Smith's beckonings to negotiate on Rhodesia's future, the British Government says it will not take any initiative unless it is sure this time of success — which means opening the door to black majority rule within two years. The U.S., fingers unburned, may (perhaps Mr. Smith calculates) be more willing to make a move — particularly if Americans are shocked or scared enough.

While Sunday's raid into Mozambique was an impressive show of Rhodesian strength across the border, the guerrillas have less dramatically but effectively extended their major zones of operation inside Rhodesia to four in all. They are called "fronts" by the white settlers. Yet if "fronts" imply war, there are still many whites in Rhodesia determined that life shall go on for them as it has in face of the political threats and pressures of the past decade.

The proposed French sale of a reprocessing plant to Pakistan is part of a deal in which France will supply a 600 megawatt nuclear electricity generating plant. Pakistan has pledged to use none of the materials supplied by France to make nuclear weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna will have the right to inspect the factories to be built.

But these guarantees are deemed insufficient by the U.S., which would prefer plutonium-producing reprocessing of nuclear fuel be done outside of Pakistan altogether.

The American attitude has occasioned some caustic comment from observers here that Washington, though fearing a future nuclear holocaust, has few qualms over its present position as the world's foremost purveyor of conventional arms.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan and Dr. Kissinger have both said there is no confrontation between the two countries, although at one point in his talks with Mr. Bhutto, the Secretary of State had reportedly threatened to cancel economic aid and sales of A-7 bombers worth \$2 billion if Pakistan went ahead with the nuclear reprocessing deal. Talks on the subject, according to officials on both sides, are continuing.

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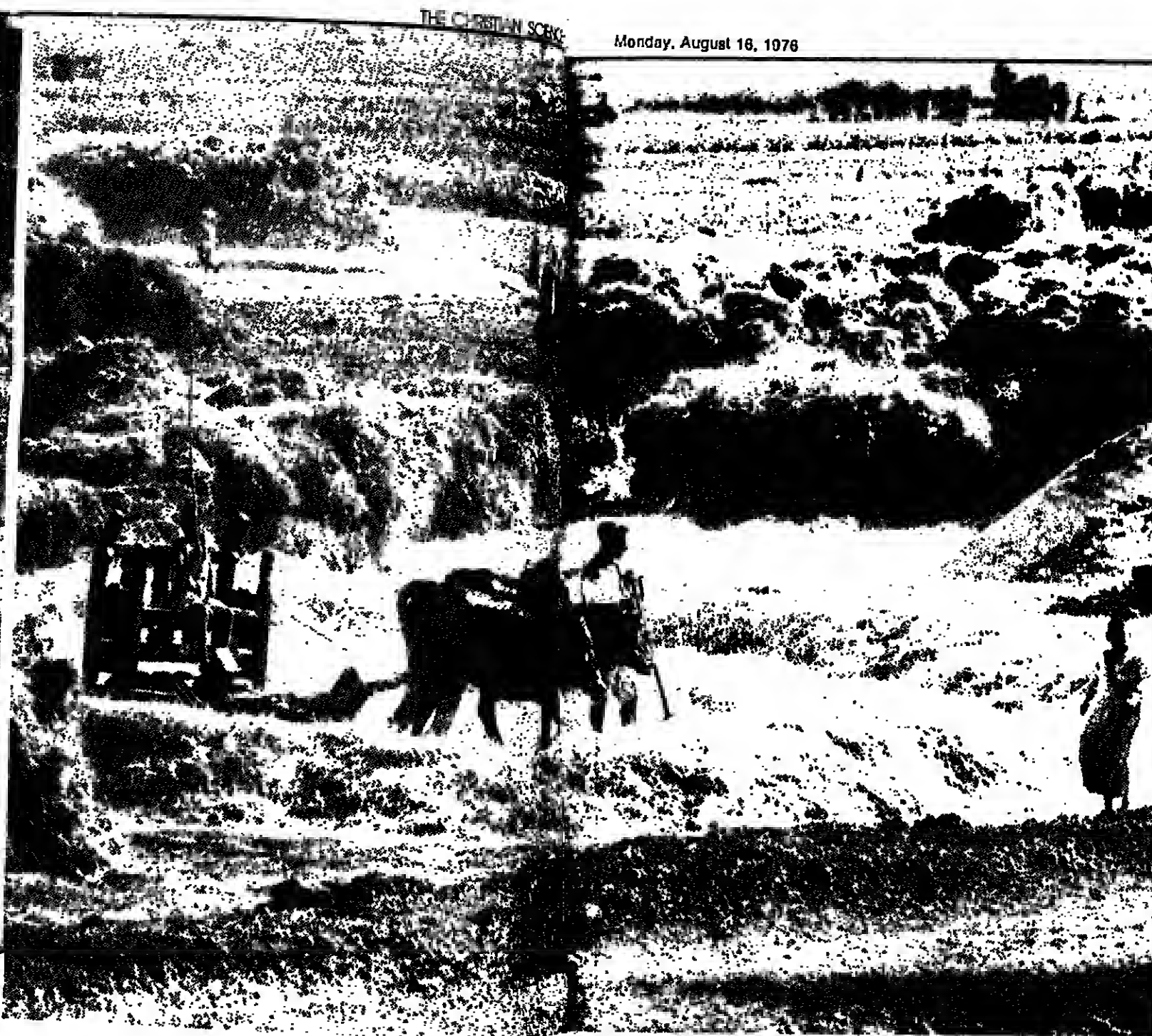
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Helmi, a Delta farmer, and his family manage to live on \$600 a year
By Richard Critchfield



Threshing and other farm work in the Nile Delta done by hand or with the aid of farm animals
United Nations photo



Abundant yields of such crops as sugarcane spring from fertile soil
Alan Bond photo

How Egypt's rural poor wage battle to survive

By Richard Critchfield
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Here in Egypt's flat, fertile Delta, amid huddled masses of mud-brick villages and acres of melons, adjustment of a poor and ancient society to modernity has been relatively smooth, peaceful, and rapid. Yet only a few hundred miles away, along the fertile Nile Valley, which runs through barren desert from Aswan to Cairo, the adjustment has been arduous and slow. Contrasts between these two once-similar regions abound today. And they may offer clues that will help other developing nations.

The 750-mile-long Nile Valley is seldom wider than five to 10 miles. The fan-shaped, 100-mile-long Delta spreads north from Cairo to the sea. The two regions together comprise all Egypt's inhabitable, cultivated land. The Delta is extremely overpopulated with a rural population density of 2,300 persons per square mile. Egypt's population, just 16 million as late as 1937, will reach 40 million next year. Six out of 10 of Egypt's 22 million fellahin, or

In the fertile Nile Delta, which fans out north from Cairo to the Mediterranean, rural population density is an extremely high 2,300 persons per square mile. Similar statistics mean trouble in other developing countries and even in Egypt's crowded Nile Valley, which stretches south from Cairo to Aswan. But the Delta farmers are winning their struggle to survive. A correspondent reports on how they do it.

peasants, are crowded into the Delta. The average farm is two acres. Two-thirds of the agricultural work force are landless. Similar statistics in other developing countries mean trouble.

Yet once-common rural banditry has all but disappeared in the Delta over the past 20 years, allowing most fellahin

Richard Critchfield, formerly on the staff of the Washington Star, has spent the past few years on foundation grants in Asia and Africa studying and reporting on the rural poor.

to build small, second houses in the fields. The pace of an increasingly commercial agriculture goes up year.

Threat of salinity from year-round irrigation has successfully led to the use of drainage. Modern machinery has replaced the nitrogen-rich silt, which floods the land once brought yearly to the soil. Fully half the Delta's agricultural work force is engaged in this constant effort to fertilize the land.

With a mild climate and abundant sun and water, the Delta is a virtual greenhouse. It provides some of the world's highest yields in rice, beans, cotton, sugarcane, wheat, and maize.

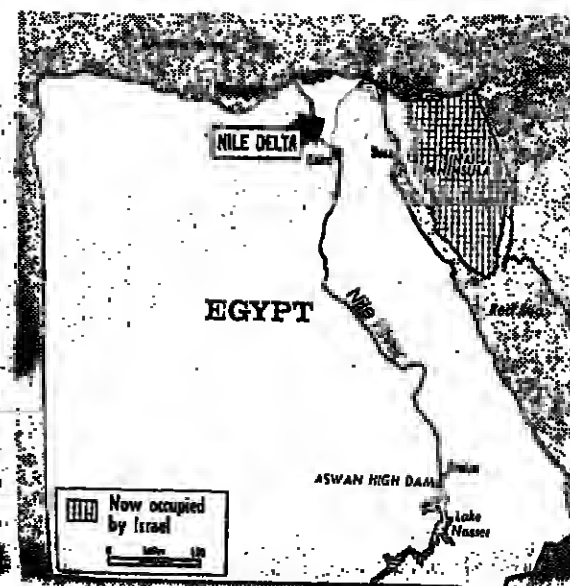
Old plowing methods

Yet there is little mechanization, and most of the fellahin can be seen in the fields the entire day, bent over their long tunics tucked up at the knees, using the old hoe.

Plowing, they lean heavily on the shafts and use "Hooshi" to their bridleless buffalo or cows. Or, if they have a donkey, they use it to pull a small plow. There is a fierce competition to finish the harvest as early as possible.

Along dusty, winding footpaths, where there is a procession of fellahin leading animals or carrying water or fresh dirt between village and field, students of rural life wander about, memorizing their lessons. Nearly all the young children go to school. Even the poorest fellahin manage to send at least one of two or three sons to college so that they can emigrate as professionals to Cairo, Alexandria, or one of the oil-rich neighboring states.

In a quiet, unassuming way, rural Delta society is struggling for survival, within social restraints from the unceasing hard physical labor. Its two-round agricultural demands, the price has been the loss of many traditions and personal freedoms.



By a staff cartographer

Such traditions still cling in the Nile Valley, where the remaining 40 percent of the Egyptian fellahin live and where remoteness and an isolation imposed by the desert have kept alive a proud individualism and village way of life little changed from the distant past.

This is the more familiar Egypt — with its hazy, dreamlike landscapes of the broad sluggish Nile, date palms, the narrow green valley, and sandy Sahara cliffs. The best guide to its present daily life is Englishman Edward Lane's "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians" — published in 1838.

In the Nile Valley illiteracy and superstition abound.

Black-shrouded women still wear veils; field work stops at noon under a scorching equatorial sun; family honor is up-moral and vendetta laws apply.

In contrast, the Delta fellahin are industrious, reserved, and law-abiding. A strong admixture of Roman, Greek, Persian, Christian, Arab, and Turk influences from long centuries of foreign invasion have left their mark in the Delta. But another factor has exerted an ever stronger influence.

Delta irrigation

In the mid-19th century Egypt's great modernizer, Pasha Muhammad Ali, who threw off the yoke of the Turkish Empire, built a series of dams near Cairo, and permanently enclosed the Delta with dikes. This made irrigation water available year-round for the first time. Field work became incessant, and the Delta fellahin began to raise large numbers of livestock to substitute manure for the Nile's lost silt. Fully one-fourth of the Delta's land today goes to produce Egyptian cotton; a whole society adjusted itself to major environmental change.

It was not until 1955, when the Aswan High Dam was completed, that farmers in the Nile Valley shifted from reliance on flood water to irrigation.

Today, crop yields in the Delta are rising, while in the Nile Valley they are falling. The Upper Egyptians have yet to work out a system of drainage to combat salinity produced by year-round irrigation and to employ manure as fertilizer.

Average yields per acre of 68 bushels of wheat and 84 bushels of maize are produced in the Delta after 400 donkey loads of manure and 100 kilos (220 pounds) of commercial fertilizer are applied. In Upper Egypt, where 400 kilos (880 pounds) of commercial fertilizer are used and no manure, yields are down to 38 bushels of wheat and 54 bushels of maize per acre.

Shahhat, a young Nile Valley fellah says, "It was a great mistake to build the Aswan Dam. Now the soil has become weak and the plants sick. Perhaps in five to 10 more years

everything will stop growing." His view is typical of a majority of Nile Valley fellahin.

Shahhat's family has experienced a four-fold rise in yearly income to just under \$1,000 since the introduction of sugarcane as a cash crop and a year-round water supply. But expectations have risen even faster, and like many of their neighbors, the family is deeply in debt.

Neither Shahhat nor his younger brothers have been educated beyond memorizing the Koran from a village shikh. Their education is thus limited to the teachings of medieval Islam, which describes the earth as flat and surrounded by water.

Itoldi is a young Delta fellah who, like Shahhat, cultivates 2.5 acres of land. Like Shahhat he raises clover, wheat, maize, and some vegetables and possesses a mule, donkey, and a few sheep. Lacking the cash crop of sugarcane, his family's yearly income is only \$600.

Schooling a top priority

Yet Helmi manages to scrape together \$24 a month to send his younger brother to a commercial college and two sons to a government school. He has no debts.

In the Nile Valley police are hated on the ground that they habitually rough up anyone who breaks the law. In the more law-abiding Delta, where people know their rights, this does not happen. The Delta fellahin have hospitals, family-planning centers, day-care centers, experimental farms, agricultural cooperatives, and a public relief system.

Egyptians of the Nile Valley rarely have more to do with government institutions than to obtain seeds and fertilizer from local cooperatives.

After a visit to Helmi's village, Shahhat found the Delta life-style smothering. "It's like a prison here," he said. And to the Delta fellahin, Shahhat was like a figure out of the past, living a way of life they had only heard their grandfathers describe.

It is the Delta life-style that is Egypt's future and probably the future of most densely-populated poor rural societies if they are to cope with growing populations.

home

Parents learn how to bring out the best in their babies

By Kent Garland Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brakeloo, Massachusetts
Kim Michelson, mother of three, feels the warmth that comes from an extended family. But her "family" members are the teacher-consultants assigned to her by the Brookline Early Education Project, a parent-assistance program nicknamed BEEP. They act as experienced dunt or older sister. But with a difference. They are professionally qualified to teach parents about a child's development from birth through age four.

BEEP is a radical educational experiment. It is an effort by a public school system, begun in October, 1974, to teach its future pupils while they are infants. The concept is to train parents to be teachers of their offspring. This attitude represents a swing away from the stance that parents are comforters only and should leave teaching to the schools.

If parents understand the educational needs of an infant and how to meet these needs, they will raise happier and brighter children, according to the designers of BEEP.

This Brookline experiment of parent counseling is being financed by Carnegie Corporation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. It is based on the concept that a child's most critical learning is done before the age of three.

"If BEEP proves successful," Dr. Donald Pierson, program director, has said, "school systems will have to take another look at their order of priorities," for extending cognitive care downward from kindergarten to the bassinet.

Other school system administrators are visiting the old, high-ceilinged house in Brookline, retooled by BEEP. They see the upgrading of



AP photo

"Come on, you can do it." A gentle coax helps a child through a cloth tunnel

child-rearing practices during the early years as one possible way to cut the exorbitant cost of remedial programs for slow learners and children with conduct problems.

However, the BEEP program is not to be thought of as social work or family therapy. It is education for the normal children of normal parents from any socioeconomic level. Even well-educated parents can benefit from concrete advice in bringing up baby so that baby realizes his full potential.

The brick building on Kent Street has become a resource center for the enrolled couples, one-third of whom are black or Hispanic. The center houses a library of toys, books,

pamphlets, and films dealing with child development. A telephone is manned by a consultant ready to answer questions from any of the more than 200 mothers currently involved in the program. A playroom offers supervised child care for parents who need a break from parenting. A nursery school program is held for two-year-olds.

Clusters of mothers with children of approximately the same age get together to exchange information on "what worked." Mrs. Michelson finds this sharing more helpful than random conversations in the park playground where mothers she met had children of dissimilar ages.

A school system that might adapt the model program would probably seal down because of cost, the series of medical and psychological examinations that are in the pilot program.

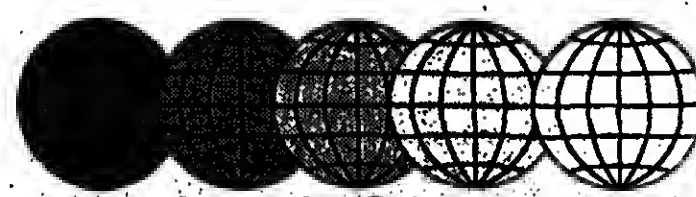
The consensus so far among the polled parents is that the most helpful service is the home visit, occurring once every three weeks or once every six weeks. Then the BEEP teacher observes the baby, discusses his currently emerging interests and abilities, and prepares the parents for the next stage of development. She responds to concerns about educationally relevant issues, and offers to refer parents to another authority if asked questions about other types of problems.

Mrs. Michelson says she finds that the teacher is "very nourishing to the ego" because she treats the mother as though "she's got it." The teacher figures the mother knows her child better than anyone else.

"Sometimes my home visitor redirected me where I was a little off," Mrs. Michelson said, "but mostly she reaffirmed my own beliefs." For instance, I was singing a lot to the baby, and she told me that was very important. Then when Emily started talking I especially noted the rhythm and intonation in her voice."

Did the home visitor from BEEP ever solve a problem? Mrs. Michelson recalled a period when Emily, an eight-month-old in her high chair, chattered and squealed a lot at the dinner table.

"We liked having a rather formal dinner during which my husband and I would listen to the older children tell about their day. Why was Emily so much noisier at dinner than at any other time?" Mrs. Michelson wondered. The home visitor said, "Maybe she was trying to get in her 2 cents worth." "So we stopped talking only to the older children and spent some part of the mealtime 'conversing' with Emily."



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Please do eat the daisies

By Gladys Mason
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There are many flowers that may be appreciated for flavor as well as beauty. They may be candied, pickled, dried, stewed, or served up in sandwiches, desserts, Swiss fondue, or Japanese tempura.

Centuries ago in China and Persia, flowers like the chrysanthemum, carnation, rose, and daisy were used for spices, syrups, or as soup and meat flavorings.

Later in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, cooks in Western Europe made use of lavender, elder blossoms, marigolds, nasturtiums, dandelions, violets, lilacs, and other blossoms for their food.

In an age of synthetic food stuffs, we have come to think of these flowers as purely decorative, missing the fresh, cheerful flavors they can impart.

From the simple dandelion salad, to more exotic uses for the common daisy, or marigolds in chowder, (President Eisenhower's famous vegetable soup with nasturtiums), to unusual combinations like violet and mushrooms, Rose Apple Betty and dessert crepes with carnation syrup, the range is broad.

You are eating flowers every time you serve broccoli, artichokes, and cauliflower, according to Leona Wooding-Smith, who wrote a cookbook of more than 200 recipes called *The Forgotten Art of Flower Cooking* (Harper & Row, N.Y.). These are just a few examples of the beautiful looking, delicious tasting ways to utilize flowers in cooking.

Chrysanthemum Salad

4 cups vinegar
3 tablespoons honey
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon chopped fresh tarragon
Petals from 3 large chrysanthemums
1/2 cup olive oil
Lettuce and watercress
Salt and pepper to taste

Mix vinegar, honey, lemon juice, and tarragon. Marinate the flower petals for 30 minutes. Add oil and blond wine. Add sufficient lettuce and watercress to the salad bowl for 6 people and toss with the petal mixture, salt, and pepper. Serve immediately.

Nasturtium Cottage-Cheese Delight

Lettuce
4 chopped nasturtium leaves
1 pound cottage cheese
10-12 nasturtium flowers

Cover a salad plate with lettuce. Sprinkle over coarsely chopped nasturtium leaves. Place cottage cheese in the center of the plate and surround with nasturtium flowers.

If desired, chopped petals and leaves may be blended into the cottage cheese at the last minute. Serves 6.

Violet Mushroom Caps

24 medium-sized mushroom caps
4 cups sliced mushrooms
1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 teaspoons chopped chives
2 teaspoons chopped violet

Sauté the mushroom caps and drain on paper toweling. Mix the other ingredients, and fill the caps with it. Garnish each with a violet. Serve chilled.

Marigold Onions

1 1/2 pounds small white onions
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons soy sauce
2 tablespoons coarse bread crumbs
1 1/2 tablespoons chopped fresh marigolds
1 teaspoon fresh parsley

Cook the onions until almost tender (approximately 20 minutes). Drain and place in a lightly buttered casserole. Combine other ingredients and sprinkle over onions. Bake about 10 minutes in a slow oven. Serves 4.

financial

West German unions: concern for corporate profits

By David R. Francis

Frankfurt, West Germany

West Germany's left-of-center government wants corporate profits to increase more than wages. So do trade union leaders.

Hard to believe, perhaps. But this nation's labor leaders are famed for their "Vermunft" — reasonableness or common sense.

During the recession that ended here last summer, corporate profits were hit extremely hard, worse than in the United States. One reason is that German firms, for social and legal reasons, have much more difficulty in laying off workers. Many firms went into the red.

Contrastwise, real wages for German workers continued to rise throughout the business downturn. Unlike the U.S., where inflation chewed off a good chunk of the average worker's standard of living, German employers' wages generally managed to keep ahead of prices. Indeed, their share of gross national product rose from 61 percent in 1970 to 68 percent now.

In 1975, the statistics report, the German gross national product declined 3.5 percent; real wages (inflation removed) increased 3 percent.

Given this relatively happy situation, German labor leaders were able to accept contracts this spring providing for modest 5.5 to 6 percent wage increases. What the Germans call "wage drift" — extra benefits negotiated at the plant level — may add somewhat to this average. In effect, German trade union officials were satisfied to just maintain the real income of their members.

"Our wages are up less than in the United States," notes Dr. Utmar Emminger, deputy governor of West Germany's central bank, the Deutsche Bundesbank. "Wage costs per unit of production have actually fallen in manufacturing. They are down 3 or 4 percent."

(In the U.S., compensation in manufacturing rose 7.4 percent from the second quarter of 1975 to the same quarter in 1976. With increased productivity, however, unit labor costs fell 1.4 percent — slightly less than in Germany.)

Dr. Emminger maintains that Germany now needs a long period when wages must rise slowly and profits more rapidly. The extra profits are needed to allow business to step up its investments.

"Trade union leaders have accepted this,"

reports Dr. Emminger. "There is no objection."

Under a system known as "concerted action," government leaders meet with key business and trade union leaders to discuss the situation in the German economy. It is at these meetings that the government has persuaded labor on the national need for wage moderation.

One condition to this agreement, however, was that inflation would run under 6 percent. So far it has. The latest consumer price increase for June as compared with the previous June was well under 5 percent.

"We will be very happy if price increases stay below 5 percent to the end of the year," says Dr. Emminger.

Most forecasts for profit increases show a 14 to 18 percent gain in nominal terms. Dr. Emminger suspects that an 18 to 20 percent gain is more likely. And, noting that corporate profit margins are still low, he hopes that profit increases will continue into 1977.

But he wants industry to get those extra profits from increased sales and decreased costs — not from higher prices.

In the first nine months of the German recovery, industrial production climbed a rapid

16 percent. But now, as in the U.S., the upturn is slowing.

This is welcomed by Dr. Emminger. "Otherwise we would have gotten into trouble concerning prices," he figures.

That view is shared by the majority of economists in West Germany, who predict a slower but continued recovery throughout the year.

One prominent exception is Dr. Kurt Richebächer, an economist with the Dresdner Bank. "We could have an aborted recovery," he warns. "We already have a decline in orders."

His pessimism is based on the "weakness" in final sales, outside of a short-lived strong demand for cars, and what he sees as excessive monetary tightness by the Bundesbank.

"The basic conditions for an investment boom do not exist in this country," he holds.

In rebuttal, Dr. Emminger maintains that Dr. Richebächer's statistics on money are "plain wrong." Further, he says that though domestic consumption has been running behind predictions, investment and exports have increased more than forecast.

Since exports amount to 25 percent of West Germany's total output and 40 percent of industrial production, they are extremely important to the nation's economic welfare.

French bank discourages burglars

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Robbers in Nice recently needed only some rubber balls, a cheap delivery van, some pneumatic drills, and a few acetylene torches to loot a safety deposit vault of millions of dollars.

This robbery and a similar one in Paris have some French banks taking an ax-like look at their security setups.

But these worries do not extend to the Paris quarters of the Bank of France or the Société Générale. Their ingenious and elaborate barriers to intruders have held for many years.

The fourfold defense of the Banque de France, the heart of old Paris, is in itself enough to break the heart of the most skilful in-breaker since it was constructed shortly after World War I.

The second of these two impenetrable strongholds of Paris is not a dungeon but a tower on a hill above the Seine four or five miles from the older center of Paris.

At the Bank of France, a would-be burglar would have a hard time getting as far as the first of the four defenses, because no one except the 250 officials and employees who work in the dungeon — they eat there, too — can descend to the access level.

The flexible steel sheet is first, then a door 20 inches thick, weighing seven tons, made of heat-proof concrete, steel plate; after that, a rotatable 35-ton block of steel-plate concrete that opens an entrance corridor 44 inches wide and 66 inches long only when it has been rotated 90 degrees; and finally a 17-ton block on wheels.

Directly overhead, supported on 720 thick pillars are 300,000 tons of earth and building.

The Société Générale built the Trocadero Tower, 250 feet high and nearly 200 feet in diameter — completely hidden by encircling buildings — as a safe deposit for securities belonging to clients or to the bank itself. In 1971 the government ordered the big banks to remove such deposits to the provinces, and the Société Générale chose Nantes in Brittany.

This left the Trocadero Tower with its multiple security systems, today modernized with a television network, and its almost unique water barrier — a flood that pours in whenever the human guards are removed, and that must be pumped out before they can return — for another use.

Instead of securities, the Trocadero now protects Rembrandts and Greek vases, tapestries, and family genealogies, contracts, patents, pearls and promissory notes.

British labor

London
Britain's notoriously poor labor relations took a distinct turn for the better in the first half of 1978.

The improvement reflected the successes of the "social contract" worked out between the government and union leaders, and accepted passively by big business interests and the middle class.

Workingmen days lost through strikes fell to 1.58 million in the first half of 1978 from 3.81 million a year earlier. It was the lowest semi-annual strike-loss total since 1967.

The Department of Employment, which released the strike-loss statistics, also said the number of individual industrial disputes recorded in the January-June period dropped to 985 from 1,991 a year earlier. The first half total was the lowest since 1953.

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children

Growing up in Korea

By Yong Sook Min

Chung Sook and I grow side by side. We are sisters. Sharing toys, friends, and fancies, we wandered in common time and places. Hand in hand, we ran in the green field; we picked eatable weeds and wild yellow flowers.

On sunny spring afternoons, we carried pillows on our back, bound them with long white binders. We were mothers; the pillows were our children. We picked wild flowers, weeds, and cooked them while humming to our children. Chung Sook was to be my guest for dinner. Oh, we were dizzy with joy and delight! We must have been five and seven.

Once on the New Year's Eve, we lay flat side by side, sharing the warmth of being sisters. We read poems and songs with prime sympathy. We listened to the radio, broadcasting the tolling of bells in each province. We waited over the hastening year.

Growing up, we found delight in hiding our inner feelings and we sought rooms of our own. No more poems read together, no more songs sung, no more common times to share; each walked alone; wandering in parks and hills apart. In quiet moments, each wrote her thoughts in a book. We still lay side by side; how we wished the other was sleeping, wished to own the undisturbed night alone.

But space brought us another unity. We wrote letters, reaching the other heart. Beneath the common daily concerns and wishes in our letters we read immeasurable love for each other. We understood something of the pain of separation.

Now we find no more fear in our discovery of each other; we are not afraid to agree or disagree. We regard each gratefully, compassionately; we are joyous in generosity.

Since the family started selling apples and pears last month, we can buy rice and cabbage for dinner. We no longer have to go to bed, craving for the time when Father was in office.

My mother, my brother Kyung Sik, and I went today to the wholesale market and bought 50 ears of corn, 500 chestnuts, 40 persimmons, 40 rice cakes. Kyung Sik baked the corn and chestnuts and priced each item. We sold all.

With the profit, we decided to buy notebooks, pencils, and to pay the school fee for testing the children.

In the evening, I went again to the market. I bought 22.5 kg. of sweet potatoes and carried them on my head. My neck is aching now, but my dream is consoling me. The problem of selling baked sweet potatoes is that they shrink afterwards: people reduce the price.

I studied English and Math at night and read "Pushkin's Poems" until late. As long as there's a desire for education, my life is worth carrying on.

There is immeasurable delight in living in honesty — that is what my family is tasting these days.



Sharing an umbrella together

Photograph courtesy of UNICEF

It has been four months since I started to work at the factory. The chief, Sung's, attitude toward me changed today; he learned I can write, and read, and speak English better than most of the women graduated from college who work here. For the first time, he encouraged me to keep studying.

Twelve hours work a day — \$20 for a month... I am young. Oh, I am young. Today's hardship is nothing; this can all be helpful someday in my life.

After work, I went to Mrs. Kindy's to help her with her Korean. She asked me if I'd like to go to the States to study. I said, "It has been my dream for years and years."

When I brought the news to my family, all of us decided to have a feast tomorrow. We talked, laughed, and wept until very late.

On a late evening of October, Yong Cha and I arrived at Tae Hwa. The crisp air drew our sorrows away. Hungry, we grasped the fragrance from the earth, swallowed deeply. A native, with a lamp, led us to Temple Kwang Duck that stood in the shelter of Mount Tae Hwa, detached from the village.

A young monk brought candied and quilted, fresh persimmons and rice cakes. With a deep bow he came in: with a deep bow he left. A wind through pine trees carried the tales of the mountains, called me to the outside. The crescent moon hung over the edge of the hill, the cry of a wolf was not far away. The trees away, asking me to be one of them.

At three o'clock in the morning, a monk was walking around the temple. With his clear, young voice, he awakened the earth and the sky with the ring of the wooden gong.

his old, old words and the wind in the pine trees were clear.

Yong Cha and I followed him to the morning ceremony.

Self-pity is dishonoring my Lord. He took me out from poverty; He has fed me with books, friends; He has provided me comfort and living.

There are so many things I should be grateful for — my health, the library, my work, my family. I take all these for granted.

Sook, learn to be more understanding. Do not learn to be kinder and more meek. Do not walk in the path of the living dead.

Sook, fill yourself with the living, learning, accomplishment, giving, and for giving.

What to do in the holidays: make a treasure chest for a secret place

By Judith Weisman

Make a summer "treasure chest."

Any small, sturdy carton will do. Decorate the box all over with pictures you have cut from magazines or drawn yourself, or with maps, cut into fairly small pieces (irregular shapes stick better). Glue these all over your box and then ask an adult to help you seal it, or coat it with polyurethane to protect it.

Another idea would be to buy one of the heavy cardboard storage boxes available at most discount stores; some of these come already decorated.

Now be a summer collector! Make the treasure chest your own special place — perhaps it can be a secret place where other kids will find your treasures you find during a summer vacation, or a great place to keep gifts which you can make from the things you collect.

These gifts you make are very special because each one has a little bit of "you" in it — your ideas, your imagination, and your work. Use them for special occasions, for gifts that say "thank you" or just "I love you."

Here are some ideas for things to collect. Watch this page for ideas and ways to use the various materials you save.

• Seaweed. Look for pretty, delicate shapes — dry it well outdoors.

• Shells. Any and all shells, even pretty snail fragments. Scrub them well and dry them carefully in the sun.

• Beach glass. These are fragments of colored glass which have been worn smooth by the sea.

• Small leaves and flowers, ferns. Look for "flat" flowers, such as daisies, pansies, violets.

• Dry and press these by placing them between two layers of tissue or paper toweling and place them in an old telephone book, or in any flat place well weighted down with a fairly heavy flat object.

• Rose petals. Get permission to pick rose roses; while they are fresh, large, and compact. Carefully remove the petals and spread them on paper towels to dry. When they are almost crumbly, place them in a jar with a tight cover.

• Interesting rocks, especially smooth, round, or oval ones.

• Colored sand. Perhaps you will be lucky enough to find various colors on the beach. Use (with covers) with fine, dry sand.

• Place mats, colored brochures, and course photographs or drawings of the things you do and places you go.

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travel

Unspoiled lakeshore Ohrid

A museum town where nightingales sing you to sleep

By Alva Rader
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ohrid, Yugoslavia
There, at the southernmost tip of Yugoslavia, in the state of Macedonia, surrounded by the lofty crests of the Galičica and Albanian mountains, lies Lake Ohrid — one of the world's oldest lakes. Located on the Yugoslav-Albanian border, at an elevation of 2,260 feet, Ohrid covers an area of 134 square miles and reaches a depth of 930 feet between the fishing villages of Pexant and Trpejce. Its waters are so limpid and transparent that you can clearly discern the brilliant mosaic patterns formed by multicolored pebbles in the bottom.

Perched on a rocky promontory high above the lake is the town of Ohrid — the oldest on the Balkan Peninsula. A cradle of Slavic culture, the town of Ohrid has, throughout the centuries, attracted nightingales and poets, painters and sculptors.

And it still does so today. Artists and cameramen from near and far come here to capture the region's infinite charm and originality: the lake, with its ever-changing hues that range from sapphire-blue to green to violet to pink; the town, with its maze of little up-and-down lanes lined with ancestral houses, their upper floors supported by decaying, worm-eaten rafters, the windows precariously protruding over empty space, rusty pipes and moss-covered roofs — all fragmentary relics reminiscent of the various civilizations that have swept across the land.

Many of these dilapidated and fascinating dwellings contain rare treasures of another era. The history of Ohrid is one of migrations and intermingling of many races, each of whom left its indelible mark. Today, the town's 26,000 inhabitants consist mainly of Yugoslavs and Albanians — the latter identifiable by a white fez.

Town and lake are inextricably bound together by the secrets of a legendary past. True, there are numerous other lovely towns and lakes in Macedonia, but none equals Ohrid's quiet beauty and captivating atmosphere.

Do not look for an entrance to the town. There is none. The city gates were torn down ages ago; the streets, twisted and narrow, are, for the most part, dead ends that lead nowhere and stop short before a high wall or a concealed entrance to some unexpected, exquisitely adorned courtyard.

Just as Ohrid is considered a museum town, so the lake, with its rare flora and fauna, represents a wildlife sanctuary. Over 300 scientific

documents describing the lake's various phenomena were authored by Yugoslav and foreign geologists and biologists. Further intensive studies are still being conducted here in connection with the various species of local fishes, especially the two foremost ancestors of the trout family, the famed belvica (salmothymus Ohridanus) and the letnica (salmo letnica Karanovic). They are found exclusively in Lake Ohrid.

Another rare species is a little fish called plasica (albunus Albiculus alborellus), whose scales are used to produce the well-known Ohrid pearls.

Tourism here, still in its early stages, seems to be headed for a successful future. A fair number of visitors, mainly from Holland, come here on organized 15-day packages to enjoy the beaches with their recreational activities and the town's charm of scenery, its fascinating old-world ambience, its colorful open market, and a general feeling of holiday happiness.

And they come to see the sights: Over 35 churches, large and small, are scattered throughout the region's infinite charm and originality: the lake, with its ever-changing hues that range from sapphire-blue to green to violet to pink; the town, with its maze of little up-and-down lanes lined with ancestral houses, their upper floors supported by decaying, worm-eaten rafters, the windows precariously protruding over empty space, rusty pipes and moss-covered roofs — all fragmentary relics reminiscent of the various civilizations that have swept across the land.

Of course, as must be expected, tourism is gradually changing the original physiognomy of the region. High-rise hotels are mushrooming, and the once-splendidly secluded hills are now filling up with private villas and small weekend bungalows. Even the mode of fishing is becoming a thing of the past. The fascinating boats with their huge casting nets are disappearing



Fishermen at Lake Ohrid, one of the oldest lakes in the world

from the local scene as many professional fishermen now resort to a more up-to-date hook-line-and-sinker method.

Ohrid isn't the only town worth visiting here. Scenic roads across vineyard-clad terraces lead to picturesque fishing hamlets and fairy-tale villages like Trpejce, Struga, Pexant, where the inhabitants still wear their national costumes and where oxcarts or donkeys are the common means of transportation.

From the top of Galičica Mountain, where large herds of sheep graze amid patches of snow, you have a breathtaking view over Ohrid and Prespa Lakes, connected by underwater channels and the famed Bell-Drum Springs. Or

you can go to Skopje — a city reborn repeatedly as it in defiance to the frequent earthquakes that beset it in the course of centuries. In startling contrast to my first visit here immediately after the 1963 tremor that left many casualties and destroyed 80 percent of the buildings, Skopje today is a bustling city of wide boulevards, ultramodern buildings (a little too ultra, perhaps), and crowded cafes and restaurants.

But no matter where you go, you are always glad to return to the quiet beauty of Ohrid to rest and be lulled to sleep by serenading nightingales. How long, one wonders, can Ohrid remain unspoiled?

Packing? Remember you have to carry it!

By Diane Casselberry
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

You can't wear tissue paper and plastic bags, so why take up suitcase space just to pack with them?

Many travel consultants recommend a cushion-and-fold packing method that saves space and keeps clothes neat and wrinkle-free. Sleeve and pant legs do the padding instead of tissue.

Clothes are simply folded along body lines

and laid flat in a suitcase, crisscrossing vertically and horizontally. Blouses, pants, and skirts are then woven back and forth to fit the length and width of the case. Folded in sections, with accessories cushioning color-coordinated separates, outfits are readily available to the traveler on the go.

Karen Wylie, a former American Airlines stewardess now with the Samsonite Corporation, has found that this method of packing saves her valuable time since clothing can't shift around in her suitcase and always turns up where she packed it.

On her worldwide travels, Mrs. Wylie has picked up many packing tips, which she shares in film and slide presentations for travel clubs, and in packing demonstrations for department stores. Some of her tips:

- Take only your favorite outfits, and select at least two completely different sets of accessories for each outfit.
- Lay out everything you want to take, and take only half of that. If you have to all on your suitcase to close it, you've still got too much.
- Use plastic containers for spillables, and use plastic bags for liquids. Seal them in a plastic case. Before packing a plastic bottle, squeeze it to create an air bubble and a vacuum, to further guard against spilling.
- Pack shoes in shoe bags — not in plastic bags, which can crack leather shoes — and fill shoes with a small camera, sunglasses, or hose.
- Pack belts around the outside lining of your suitcase. (Never roll them up and take a chance on cracking the leather.)
- Pack shoes, sportswear, lingerie, and



other often-needed items in the bottom of the bag. Pack dresses, pants suits and coats in the lid.

- Turn wigs inside-out before packing.
- If you must take a pleated skirt, twist it into a roll, starting from the waist, and pull the sausage-like skirt through the leg of a nylon stocking (with the foot cut off).
- Pack socks around and under the collars of shirts. Blouses are packed "up" and shirts "down" because of their collars.
- Remember the packing rule for lingerie: one to wear, one to spare, and one to wash.
- Don't forget a plastic bag for wet bathing suits and a fish-net bag for those souvenirs you'll want to bring home.
- In need of touch-up ironing on your travels? Simply dust a light bulb in your room, let it heat up, and apply it lightly to wrinkled clothing.
- Finally, never pack more than you can carry yourself.

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going places?
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arts/books

Director Altman shoots a few holes in an American folk hero

Paul Newman is cast as a 'Buffalo Bill' with clay feet

By David Sterritt

New York "Buffalo Bill and the Indians" presents an auspicious pairing of talent — Robert Altman, creator of "MASH" and "Nashville," directing Paul Newman, one of the ranking movie stars of our time.

When the two jointly met the press in New York not long ago, Mr. Newman got all the ogle and autograph requests. But Mr. Altman got the lion's share of questions. It was an interesting comment on today's movie biz. A few years ago, journalistic tunnel vision would scarcely have noticed a director sharing the podium with a celebrity of Paul Newman's luminosity.

Mr. Altman kicked things off by admitting something most directors would not admit just before a major opening: "I'm very nervous about this film."

Mr. Altman acknowledges that the "Buffalo Bill" format is not easy, fluctuating as it does between parody and seriousness. But "that's my style," he insists, in a kind of defense. "And that's the movie, that's what it is. I wanted to disarm the audience with humor, then let them find their own meanings."

The director is very big on this idea of subjective truth, subjective meaning. He even uses more than one narrator in "Buffalo Bill" to show "Rashomon"-like that different sources have different stories about the same subjects — as he used Geraldine Chaplin as a zany journalist in "Nashville" to indicate that neither her view nor his was any more or less valid than anybody else's.

"By the time a culture is willing to look at its past," says Mr. Altman, "and try to find out the truth of its origins, the tracks have been so covered up that it's impossible to find them."

You can only find out about the behavior that was written about."

Mr. Altman says that "Buffalo Bill" is like his other pictures in that "I have no message, nothing to say, no statements to make to anybody about anything. In my films I try to reflect my view. It's what I see, not the way I think things should be. I don't try to prophesy."

"Buffalo Bill" takes tremendous liberties with history, but Mr. Altman insists that it is very historical. Nothing on the screen is a fact in itself — the place did not exist, for example, Buffalo Bill's show was a traveling show. . . . The characters are all based on actual characters, though.

"The history is correct philosophically, if not actually."

Mr. Altman further maintains that he takes no joy in "shooting holes in heroes," despite his irreverent approach to Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull. Again, he notes, "I try to reflect what I see. This is how it looks to me after wading through piles of material. There is a great deal of historical balance in this film. . . . We present material on an emotional level, but we didn't make it up as a caprice."

Mr. Newman's approach to playing Buffalo Bill was also irreverent — he defines the character as "a combination of Custer, Gable, Redford, and me. In that order." He interprets Buffalo Bill as "symbolically the first star, the first motion-picture star."

Mr. Newman admits to having used his own background in creating his Buffalo Bill character. How does his life and career relate to the legendary scout-showman-hero? "Just go out and read any movie magazine," says the actor. "Look at the quotes that simply don't exist; the interviews that were supposedly given, but weren't; the 'conflicts' and 'joys' that simply aren't true."

"It's a very humbling experience, but I know that what these people see on celluloid has absolutely nothing to do with me. That was the



Buffalo Bill (Paul Newman) tells tales to the Indians

aspect I tried to show in this film — they could say anything they wanted about him, and he could make whatever statements he wanted about what he is, but he is finally a human being, and that's all he is."

Mr. Newman finds "Buffalo Bill" a "very contemporary film," though he thinks it will mean something different to each person who sees it. Even today, he says, summing up one of the movie's themes, "If you have a primitive, honest, direct mentality in confrontation with a manufactured personality, they simply can't communicate."

"There was simply no way to communicate!" Mr. Newman concludes. "And that's what is happening in contemporary politics, and relations between people today."

For Mr. Newman, "Buffalo Bill" marks another step in his personal western odyssey, which has ranged from Billy the Kid in "The Left-Handed Gun" to the first half of "Hombre" and the Sundance Kid.

For director Altman, "Buffalo Bill" marks his first "PG" (parental guidance, all ages admitted) movie — though it was not made with ratings in mind. "I have never set out to make any film to be any rating," he says sternly. "I totally disapprove of that system."

Mr. Newman has since moved on to shoot "Slap Shot," a Michael Winner film about hockey player, even though "the last game of hockey I played was 38 years ago." And he completed his will take time off, perhaps as long as a year.

Fonteyn's 'Autobiography' more bait than bite

Autobiography, by Margot Fonteyn. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 266 pp. \$12.50. London: W. H. Allen, £3.95.

By Nancy Goldner

One always wants to hear directly from the person about whom thousands of words have been written. Dame Margot Fonteyn, until recently prima ballerina of England's Royal Ballet and still performing for devoted fans throughout the world, has been glorified, analyzed, speculated upon, and just about dissected by critics and colleagues ever since she started dancing principal roles in the 1930s.

Presumably, publication of her "Autobiog-

raphy" in tremulous gratitude. As Fonteyn sees it, it is love that brings her in full circle, back to the base of the arc.

Her married life also forms the most exciting parts of the book. Arlas's position as a diplomat and politician introduces Fonteyn to famous people, political intrigue and revolution, and finally to great tragedy. A would-be assassin cripples Arlas for life, and Fonteyn's account of his struggle to live and her own reactions to the catastrophe make vivid and moving reading.

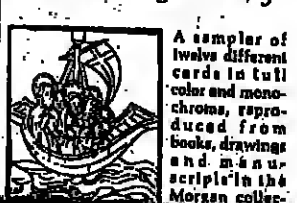
All of the lighter anecdotes filling out the book are just as vividly told, but in no way do they enlighten us on Fonteyn's growth as a dancer and as a woman.

Fonteyn's "Autobiography," however, is an account of her life as a woman rather than an artist. In a sense it is a love story, which she casts in a great arc. The base of the arc is her on-stage self — warm, earnest, shy, needy of friends and love. Her growing fame, as a glamorous ballerina, takes her farther and farther away from the base. She receives bouquets and champagne but no love. In 1954, at age 35, she is at the height of her career and husbandless. With the same matter-of-fact determination with which she takes ballet class every day, she decides it is "improper" for her to remain single. She will marry someone. And then along comes her idol from her teenage years, the Romanian diplomat Roberto Arlas, who offers her a diamond necklace (which she believes is a love token) and his hand in marriage (which the woman finally ac-

cepts in trembling gratitude). As Fonteyn sees it, it is love that brings her in full circle, back to the base of the arc.

Nancy Goldner writes dance criticism for the Monitor.

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education

One solution to discipline problems: end 'cells and bells'

By Lynde McCormick
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego While many U.S. schools are struggling with alarming increases in on-campus violence, San Diego High School, located in this southern California city, can point to a drop in crime problems — and better work from its students, as well.

The key is not elaborate alarm systems, closed-circuit TV surveillance, or more security guards; in fact it seems to be just the opposite.

For four years principal Leonard Morse has drastically relaxed security and rules with an "open campus" policy. Where most high schools require students to remain on campus for the entire day, Mr. Morse and his staff allow pupils to come and go as long as they are not supposed to be in class. As opposed to what he calls a "cells and bells" school — where the hallways and grounds are empty in some as in period bell rings — San Diego students can be almost anywhere on campus when they do not have a class.

"Even if a student is truant — not in an assigned class — we don't jump on him. We find out from him why he didn't want to go to class," says assistant principal Joanne Worthington. "One result is that few if any of our

truant students go off campus . . . and then have to be found and dragged back."

The philosophy behind Mr. Morse's policy, "and one which the students have written on a school wall," he adds, is that "freedom is the reward for self-discipline."

"The monkey is on their backs," he explains. "They have more freedom here, and they see that they have that freedom, and will continue to have it, if they show responsibility."

Academic improvement has shown a steady increase over the last four years, claims Mr. Morse. "Where an average 50 percent of the students in California who took the school proficiency test last year passed," 75 percent of the San Diego students who took it passed.

All the San Diego students who took the national advanced placement test for college rank in the nation's top 10 percent, and "students who go on to college show a marked improvement both in staying in college and in achieving scholastic honors such as the dean's list," he says.

In addition, San Diego two years ago boasted more National Merit scholars than any school in its region.

Students have no dress codes, and administrators suspend disruptive students as seldom as possible. "Our feeling is that if a student can't adjust to school, then the last thing that

would help him to send him away from school. You're often just giving him what he wants. If a student is at school, we can work on the problem," says one official.

The results are impressive:

• There are few fights and no racial disturbances in a school that is 16 percent Mexican-American. What vandalism there is comes from outsiders, officials say.

• Drug problems have dropped significantly. Only one student was suspended for possession of drugs last year.

• Mrs. Worthington notes that she has very few students in her offices for discipline a year — perhaps about six, she estimates. Prior to the open campus policy, the number was "more like six a day."

Also, since San Diego officials have allowed smoking on campus, smoking in the restrooms with its accompanying vandalism and graffiti has virtually disappeared. "We recognize that no matter what we do students are going to smoke, especially if they are allowed to do it off campus," says Mrs. Worthington.

Mrs. Worthington claims that the school offers classes for just about any level of learning. "We have about 30 different English courses, 20 social studies courses, 10 levels of math, and special education — such as bilingual classes and remedial speech and reading — to meet any problem."

Grade levels exist only on paper at San Diego. A freshman can wind up in senior level English or a junior in sophomore math.

School officials find that this flexibility improves student morale. "The idea is that a student gets a better education if he or she feels good about it," says one.

Although some parents are a bit unsettled by the amount of on-campus freedom, others apparently welcome it. "Many of the kids come from broken homes," says Mrs. Worthington. "And their parents are frankly relieved that someone is finding the time to care for their children." She adds that the criticism from parents has been minor.

Principal Morse points out that the success of his program depends largely on the people running it. Most of his staff are trained in counseling. He also admits that the San Diego campus was less troublesome than other multiracial schools in the San Diego area before he arrived.

However, this program still has something to say to other troubled high schools around the U.S. "You have to be willing to fight for the kids — to go to bat for what they want and not what tradition says they should have," Mr. Morse says. "For instance, one of our P.E. (physical education) classes is surfing, because a lot of our students surf."

"My philosophy is that students meet our expectations. I try not to make rules until the need arises."



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science/environment

Man steps in to help save a friend

By David Annibio
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Man's long-limbed and (when young) affectionate cousin, the chimpanzee, is about to gain some added protection.

Very shortly, the United States Department of the Interior is expected to place the two main species of chimpanzees on the "threatened species" list. This would stop importation of chimps into the U.S. except under special permit.

The reason for this move is that in some of the chimpanzees' African homelands man's depredations — rising local populations as well as hunters — are thrusting these manlike apes toward extinction.

A recent National Academy of Sciences report stated, for instance, that two of the highest exporting countries, Sierra Leone and Liberia, "cannot be expected to maintain their present rate of export without exterminating their present populations of chimpanzees within a few years."

Interior Department statistics show that in the early 1970s Liberia and Sierra Leone were the main U.S. suppliers, each providing roughly half of the 150 to 250 chimpanzees imported. These imports have dropped significantly since then, partly due to new health regulations forbidding the sale of chimps as pets. But exact numbers are not available.

According to Arnold Kaufman of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, slightly more than half of the chimpanzees imported probably go to research laboratories. The other half, he says, go on public display — mainly in circuses. A small proportion end up in zoos.

Conservationists are most concerned over two aspects of the chimpanzee imports: the high mortality rate of capture and what they feel is the excessive use of primates in general, and chimpanzees in particular, for medical research.

The traditional method of capture is to kill a mother and take her young. The Interior Department uses a rule of thumb that for every chimp brought into the U.S. about four to six mothers were killed.

Dr. Shirley McGreal, co-chairman of the International Primate Protection League, cites studies showing that only one infant out of three captured actually survives and three or four mothers are killed for each infant captured. She says that tranquilizer guns still produce fatalities.

Dr. McGreal insists she is no anti-vivisectionist. But she insists the laboratory use of primates (including chimpanzees) is tremendously wasteful. "It's a gross disrespect," she says.

William Conway, general director of New York's Bronx Zoo, also is concerned about primate imports. He favors the "threatened species" listing of chimpanzees, which is expected to cut imports by two-thirds.

"The destruction of primates for medical research simply surpasses any moral justification," he says. It doesn't always occur to researchers that they could just as well use rats, he adds.

Dr. Kaufmann disagrees. He counters that the use of rats is not always appropriate or possible. And when expensive animals like



By Peter Mann, staff photographer

Snatched from their jungle home, many chimps end up in circuses and zoos

chimpanzees are involved (costing more than \$1,000 each) experimenters must have a pretty well-thought-out program.

Dr. McGreal remains concerned, however, over the use of a threatened species for research which results in a large mortality rate.

Chimpanzees are involved (costing more than \$1,000 each) experimenters must have a pretty well-thought-out program.

Dr. McGreal remains concerned, however, over the use of a threatened species for research which results in a large mortality rate.

How old is the universe?

By Robert C. Cowen

Pinning down the age of the universe is an exercise in precision, indirectness, and faith.

It took measurements of nuclear processes accurate to parts per billion to come up with the latest figure of 20 billion years — one of the oldest estimates made. Yet, to believe that number, the investigators must have faith in approximations in the train of logic that connects their measurements with their conclusion.

Those physicists, John C. Browne and Barry L. Bertman of the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, worked with a kind of atomic "clock."

Research notebook

The decay of a radioactive form of the element rhenium into a stable form of osmium. It runs off a steady rate in which half of a given amount of rhenium turns into osmium roughly every 41 billion years.

Knowing that rate and assuming that the relative abundance of the two elements in meteorites reflects the same production of rhenium up to formation of the solar system some 4.5 billion years ago, the two physicists could estimate when the first rhenium was produced in our galaxy. It turned out to be about 15 billion years ago. They add a couple of billion years to get the age of the universe by assuming it took that long for galaxies to form after the birth of the universe in an explosion of primordial energy.

While this assumption, and the assumption that meteorites are valid cosmic samples, are widely accepted by astronomers, they can't be proved at this time. That's one reason you have to take most age estimates as much on faith as on the evidence.

Drs. Browne and Bertman have cleared up one uncertainty. Some of the meteoritic osmium could have been made by a process other than rhenium decay. They have made the first detailed study of competing processes and could go on for it in their calculations.

Their 20-billion-year age estimate is a range of current estimates. The "best" estimate "clock" gives 14 billion years. Estimates based on the speed with which the universe seems to be expanding — a technique that includes assumptions about size or brightness of distant objects — range from 15 to 20 billion years.

Prof. George O. Abell of the University of California at Los Angeles suggested the latter age in 1972. More recently, an exhaustive analysis by Alan Sandage and A. Tammann of the Hale Observatories gives 17 billion years as a "best" estimate.

A spread of six billion years out of 20 may seem a wide margin of uncertainty. But in calculations that mix precise measurements with unprovable assumptions, the wider is that margin. Something as seemingly beyond our ken as the age of the universe turns out to be reasonably knowable after all.

people

How to make a seal feel at home

By Robert Donaldson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There is nothing like a new puppy to enliven things around the house — especially if it is a seal pup.

Four households in the Boston area currently are providing "foster homes" for the same number of harbor seal pups found abandoned on the Maine and Massachusetts coasts. The temporary caretakers of the baby seals are New England Aquarium staff members or selected volunteers.

The silvery-gray orphans, none more than one month old, will be cared for in their foster homes until old enough to be weaned and released.

Mrs. William T. Carpenter Jr., president of the Aquarium volunteer association, has kept one of the young seals in her Swampscott home for three weeks. The lively baby — called "Nick" in honor of the man who found him, a Mr. Nickerson — has gained 13 pounds during that time, she says.

Mrs. Carpenter at first kept her pup in a small playpen in her house, but soon found a more elaborate structure was required. So she

had her garage converted to a nursery. Then she had a 50-foot perimeter pen built in her backyard, incorporating her wading pool.

The first feeding for the baby seal is at about 4:30 each morning, immediately followed with a bath. There are four more daily feedings of a specially prepared formula, including heavy cream and powdered cottage cheese, in an eight-ounce bottle.

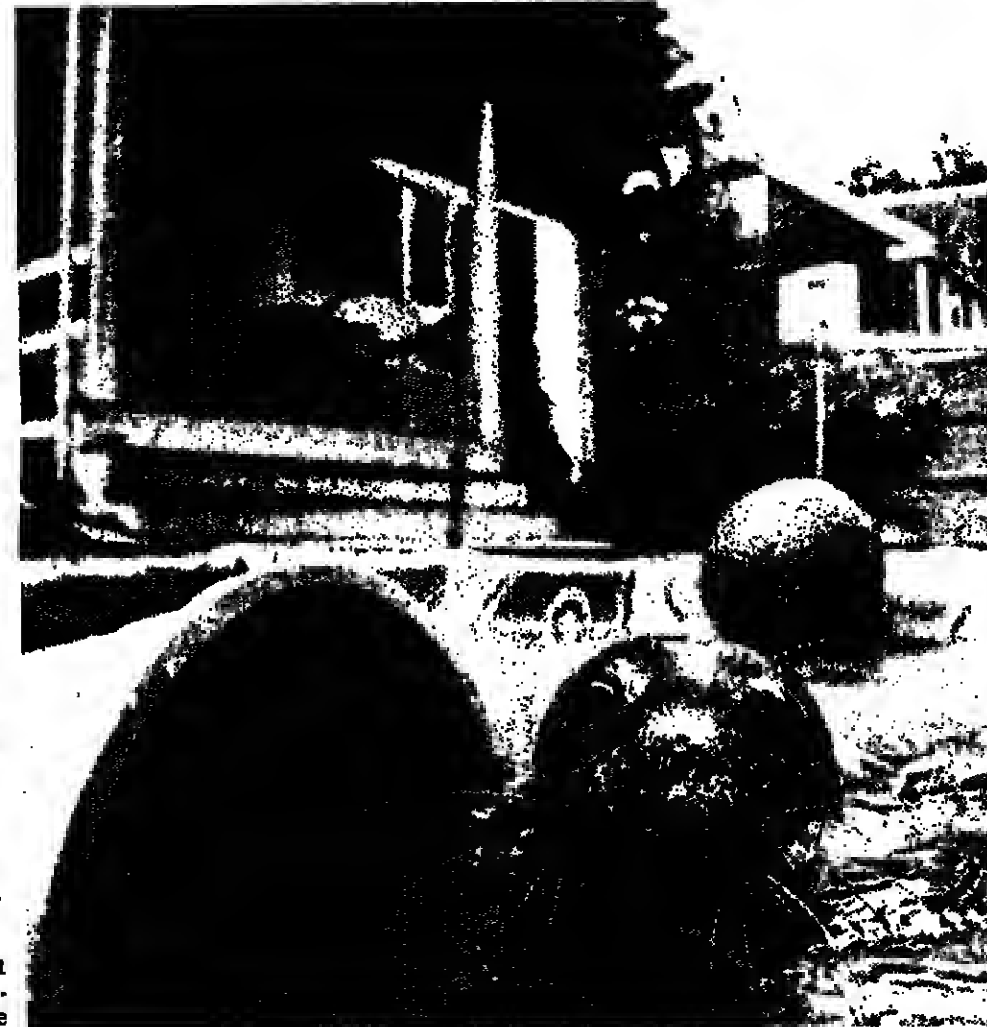
With the bottle convincingly disguised behind a black cloth screen, Mrs. Carpenter's seal needs no coaxing at dinnertime. But she has had considerably less success teaching the youngster to eat small pieces of fish — he merely chases the tidbits around the pool with his nose.

Another Aquarium volunteer, Robert McKenzie, has been tube feeding his seal pup since he took custody of it. He keeps a detailed notebook of observations on its progress and reports anything significant to the Aquarium on a regular basis. Last week, for example, he noted his seal began making distinct "maw" sounds in anticipation of feeding time.

Huselyn Midway, director of public relations at the Aquarium, warns anyone spotting a baby seal should not automatically assume it has been abandoned. Instead, she suggests the animal be observed for a period of 24 hours in case the mother returns.

According to Mr. Prescott, a seal in its natural environment is nursed by its mother until it is about 60 days old, at which time the mother leaves it.

The Aquarium's current grant will enable it to return the hardest seals, like Mrs. Carpenter's, to the sea. Any remaining ones will be placed in various aquariums.



Baby seal, Nick, moves into the suburbs

Illiterate fisherman takes Taiwan's art world by storm

By Willison Armbruster
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

An illiterate fisherman who turned to art at the age of 50 has suddenly taken Taiwan's art world by storm. A recent two-week exhibition of Hung Tung's paintings at the United States Information Service office in Taipei attracted more than 5,000 people a day — by far the largest crowd ever to view a USIS exhibit here.

Mr. Hung began painting seven years ago when he started doodling with some Chinese characters written by his son. "Hey, I can draw," he exclaimed. That very day he told his wife that he would never go back to fishing, and he has kept that vow.

Mr. Hung has left his native fishing village, Nankunshan, in

southern Taiwan, only a few times. (In fact he had visited a big city only once before coming to Taipei last month for the opening of his exhibition. That was in 1973 when he visited Kaohsiung, a busy port and manufacturing center in southern Taiwan.) His main themes are taken from the daily life of Nankunshan, which contains less than 100 people but boasts one of Taiwan's most famous temples, the Temple of the Five Kings.

Religious festivals portrayed

Both the temple and Taiwanese religious festivals figure prominently in Mr. Hung's paintings; fish and boats also appear frequently. His scrolls abound with brightly colored miniatures.

Despite the fact that Mr. Hung never attended school, he has learned a few Chinese characters, Japanese kana, and En-

glish letters, so these, too, sometimes appear in his works — though he admits he doesn't understand their meaning.

Mr. Hung had received some recognition and encouragement before the USIS opening. Five years ago Mr. Hung showed some of his paintings — which he said had been drawn by a friend — to Chang Bst-iao, a local artist. When Chang said the paintings were brilliant, Hung's face lit up, and he announced that he himself was the artist.

Ton, Echo magazine, an English-language monthly devoted to Chinese culture and sold both in Taiwan and abroad, carried a feature story about Hung in 1972, but the article had little impact.

Magazine features artist

In fact, almost no one in Taiwan had heard of Mr. Hung until March, when Artlist magazine, the sponsor of his exhibition at USIS, devoted 50 pages of its March issue to a discussion of Hung and his works. Only three days prior to the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Hung became an overnight sensation. Newspaper columnists and critics of all persuasions expressed their opinions about the significance of his art. According to Ho Chang-kuang, editor of Artlist, some people who initially had labeled Hung's work as childish called him a genius after they had seen the exhibit.

Perhaps the most important reason for the local fascination with Hung Tung is that he is truly native, which has prompted a certain degree of pride among Taiwanese. As one college-educated woman, who was originally from rural Taiwan but now lives in Taipei, said, "He reminds us of what our life used to be like before we came into contact with modern civilization."

"This is not an art exhibit, it's a happening," said Neal Donnelly, a USIS official. "There are people coming here who have never been to an art exhibit in their lives. One morning there were 200 people in line at 8 o'clock even though the exhibit didn't open until 10 a.m."

Ambassador given painting

Mr. Hung refuses to sell any of his paintings, though he has been offered as much as U.S. \$2,500 for individual works. He did, however, present U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger with one painting as a gift in appreciation for allowing the exhibit to be held at USIS. When I asked artist editor Ho the significance of the painting Hung had given to Unger, he said he did not know — and added that Hung probably did not know either.

Mr. Hung never goes out without his woolen cap, and his favorite shirt is decorated with his own artwork, as is his house. His wife works to support the family. "If she doesn't make enough money," says Mr. Hung, "we don't eat, but we drink a lot of water."

He used to say he would gladly donate all his paintings to the government if it would only fix the leaky roof of his home. Now his dream has come true. The Taiwan Provincial Government has decided to build a house for him — and he can still keep his paintings.



A Hung Tung print



Mr. Hung outside his home

Was the flat earth theory just a mirage?

The Christian Science Monitor

The early belief that the world was flat was based on a mirage — an Arctic mirage. At least that is what two Canadian scientists think, and they have marshaled evidence from satellite photos, optics, and ancient sagas to argue their case.

Writing in a recent issue of the journal Science, geographer H. L. Sawatzky and engineer W. H. Lehn of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg propose that mirages which occur in the North Atlantic, called billings in Icelandic, form a "logical basis" for the concept of a flat or saucer-shaped world. They also may explain some of the legendary discoveries of seafarers like Erik the Red.

Although not as well known as the fabled "flat earth" theory, the billings can be equally as dramatic.

While the mirage is in full action, the sea-

son, wrote the 15th-century explorer David Thompson. In 1990, a sea captain in the North Atlantic reported sighting an island 300 miles away although the horizon is normally less than 40 miles.

At sea, the visual impact of the mirage is much more profound even than on land, the scientists report. In experiments they found that in a small boat the mirage makes it appear as if the water slopes up on all sides "as if to engulf the observer."

In medieval times the world was thought to be flat or saucer-shaped. On its disk rested the World Island. At the island's outermost edge was a dimly land called Ultima Thula. This frontiered the all-encompassing ocean.

Scholars have assumed that this concept — familiar today from Greek and Roman mythology — originated in the Mediterranean and gradually worked northward into the folk leg-

ends of the Delta and Norse. But the Canadian scientists say it is more likely that ideas of travelers from the south picked up these legends in the north and carried them back.

Eskimo read details about distant lands in the Arctic sky. Therefore it would not be surprising if the early Norse seaman used mirages as navigation aids, Professors Sawatzky and Lehn reason. In fact, they say, mirages may even account for the discovery of Iceland and Greenland.

Satellite photographs show that conditions which could make sunlight glinting off ice land's mighty Vatna glacier visible from the Faroe Islands 340 miles away occur frequently. And what is known of the climate of the first millennium A.D. suggests that such mirages would happen more often back then, the scientists say.

"We believe that information gleaned from these mirages was vital to Norse navigation and exploration in the North Atlantic," the scientists write.

French/German

Les ennus de Moscou

par Joseph C. Harseh

Six mois se sont écoulés depuis que la résistance effective s'est effondrée en Angola devant des larces armées soutenues par Moscou et conduites au combat par les Cubains, agissant probablement à la solde de Moscou. Le dernier combat sérieux fut rapporté le 8 février. L'Organisation de l'Unité africaine (O.U.A.) reconnut officiellement le nouveau régime de l'Angola en l'admettant comme membre en tant que gouvernement le 11 février.

A l'époque cela fut considéré comme une éclatante victoire de l'impérialisme soviétique. Mais quel bien cela a-t-il réellement fait à Moscou ?

Selon les derniers rapports il y avait des forces armées en campagne aussi bien dans le nord que dans le sud de l'Angola résistants contre l'autorité du gouvernement de Luanda. Apparemment la guerre civile n'a pas pris fin avec l'effondrement présumé des forces rivales. Agostinho Neto, chef du gouvernement de Luanda et chef du parti victorieux dans la guerre civile, le parti dénommé Mouvement populaire pour la libération de l'Angola (M.P.L.A.), n'a pas encore le contrôle militaire complet de tout l'Angola. Il s'est récemment rendu à Cuba où il a présenté une requête à Fidel Castro afin qu'il laisse ses troupes en Angola.

Apparemment M. Neto craignait que M. Castro n'ait l'intention d'exécuter sérieusement une promesse faite indirectement au Secrétaire d'Etat américain, Henry Kissinger, de repatrier ses troupes graduellement, de sorte qu'à la fin de l'année une bonne partie d'entre elles seraient de retour à Cuba.

A cette occasion il est rapporté que M. Castro a promis de laisser toutes ses troupes en Angola pour le moment et même d'en envoyer d'autres si cela était nécessaire. Autant pour la promesse faite à M. Kissinger. Mais pourquoi M. Neto est-il si désireux de garder des troupes étrangères en Angola ? La réponse évidente est que sans l'armée cubaine il n'y aurait ni loi ni ordre en Angola et pas la plus petite chance de remettre l'économie du pays sur pied.

M. Neto est en train d'inviter les industriels et les cadres portugais à revenir en Angola pour aider à la reconstruction économique du pays. Apparemment cela ne peut être fait que derrière le bouclier protecteur des soldats cubains qui, en fait, maintiennent l'ordre dans le pays. Ainsi il existe l'anomalie suivante : un gouvernement noir africain utilisant des soldats cubains pour protéger les Portugais blancs qui doivent revenir en nombre important pour sauver l'Angola du chaos et de la famine.

Quel bien Moscou retire-t-elle de tout cela ?

Les Occidentaux ont généralement supposé que toutes les fois que Moscou soutient un mouvement de libération nationale son but final est d'avoir une influence politique et d'obtenir des bases militaires. L'Angola ne sera pas très utile à Moscou pour l'installation de bases militaires à moins que le pays ne devienne économiquement viable. Cela ne peut pas non plus être une propagande valable que d'accepter l'aide de Moscou si à la fin on doit se retourner vers l'ancienne « puissance coloniale » afin d'obtenir l'assistance technique nécessaire pour faire travailler le pays. Le Portugal offre apparemment à l'Angola une aide bien plus pratique que ne le fait l'Union soviétique.

Tout cela fait le point sur la perspective de l'impérialisme soviétique pendant la décennie des années 70. Oui, il existe un impérialisme soviétique. Les Soviétiques saisissent toute occasion possible pour gagner de l'influence politique et des bases militaires. Mais leurs gains ne sont pas particulièrement impressionnants. En fait ils ont probablement moins d'influence politique en Afrique aujourd'hui qu'ils n'en avaient dans le milieu des années 50, lorsque la liquidation des anciens empires européens était à son plus haut point et que

Moscou se faisait passer pour le nouveau champion de la liberté.

Cela nous amène à une question intéressante. Moscou est certainement une puissance aspirant ardemment à l'impérialisme. Mais elle n'est pas une puissance impériale dont le succès est le plus loyal, pour la raison évidente que sans l'aide de Moscou le régime de Castro s'effondrerait. Il dépend d'une allocation de Moscou s'élevant à un million de dollars par jour.

Mais comparativement aux Etats-Unis et aux pays de l'Europe occidentale, l'Union soviétique est un pays avarié. Les peuples qui se tournent vers Moscou pour obtenir de l'aide sont d'ordinaire amèrement déçus. Les Soviétiques prennent aux autres, mais donnent très peu. L'Egypte en est un exemple.

Moscou, incapable de nourrir sa propre population, doit importer du blé. Le budget soviétique pour l'aide à l'étranger. Et l'aide étrangère est nécessaire pour arroser et fertiliser un pays heureux.

Le fait est que l'Union soviétique n'est pas encore assez riche en ressources pour entretenir un empire florissant.

Moskaus Schwierigkeiten

Von Joseph C. Harseh

Vor sechs Monaten brach in Angola der Widerstand gegen die von Moskau unterstützten Streitkräfte zusammen, die von den vermutlich im Süd der Russen stehenden Kubanern angeführt wurden. Die letzten ernststen Kampfhandlungen, von denen berichtet wurde, fanden am 8. Februar statt. Am 11. Februar hat die Organisation für Afrikanische Einheit (OAU) das neue Regime in Angola offiziell als Mitglied aufgenommen.

Dies wurde damals als ein großer Sieg für das imperialistische Machtstreben der Sowjetunion angesehen. Aber was hat es nun Moskau eigentlich genützt ?

Nach letzten Berichten gab es im nördlichen und südlichen Angola Streitkräfte, die der Regierung in Luanda Widerstand leisteten. Offenbar hat der Bürgerkrieg nicht mit einer Kapitulation des Gegners geendet. Agostinho Neto, Regierungschef in Luanda und Führer der Siegerpartei im Bürgerkrieg, der sogenannten Volksfront für die Befreiung Angolas (MPLA), hat noch nicht das ganze Land militärisch unter Kontrolle. Und kürzlich ist er in Kuba gewesen und hat Fidel Castro gebeten, seine Truppen weiterhin in Angola zu lassen.

Neto war offenbar besorgt, daß Castro sein Versprechen, das er indirekt US-

Außenminister Henry Kissinger gegeben hatte, wahr machen würde, nämlich seine Truppen allmählich abziehen, so daß ein beträchtlicher Teil Ende des Jahres wieder in Kuba sein würde.

Castro soll anlässlich des Besuches von Neto versprochen haben, seine Truppen bald auf weitaus in Angola zu lassen und, falls erforderlich, weitere Kontingente zu entsenden. Soweit das Versprechen, das Castro Dr. Kissinger gegeben hat. Aber warum ist Neto so sehr daran interessiert, ausländische Truppen in Angola zu haben? Die Antwort besteht offensichtlich darin, daß es ohne diese kubanischen Truppen keine Ruhe und Ordnung in Angola gäbe und nicht die geringste Chance, die Wirtschaft des Landes wieder anzukurbeln.

Neto fordert portugiesische Industriellen und andere Führungskräfte auf, nach Angola zurückzukehren und beim wirtschaftlichen Aufbau zu helfen. Offenbar ist dies nur unter dem Schutz der kubanischen Soldaten möglich, die im Grunde die Polizeimacht im Lande sind. Des ist also die Ironie, daß eine afrikanische Regierung kubanischer Soldaten zur Gewährleistung der Sicherheit der weißen Portugiesen bedarf, die in beträchtlicher Anzahl zurückkehren müssen, wenn Angola vor Chaos und Hunger bewahrt werden soll.

Weichen Nutzen kann Moskau aus all dem ziehen ?

Westliche Beobachter waren gewöhnlich der Meinung, daß Moskau, wenn es eine „einheimische Befreiungsbewegung“ unterstützt, sich letzten Endes politischen Einfluss und Militärstützpunkte verspricht. Angola wird für Moskau nicht von großem Nutzen sein, was die Militärstützpunkte betrifft, da selb denn, daß es wirtschaftlich wieder lebensfähig wird. Auch kann es nicht gerade für Moskau sprechen, wenn die Führer Angolas zunächst sowjetische Hilfe in Anspruch nehmen und dann doch noch die alte „kolonialistische“ Hilfe für die Funktionsfähigkeit des Landes notwendige technische Hilfe bitten müssen. Portugal kann anscheinend mehr praktische Hilfe leisten als die Sowjetunion.

All dies verschafft uns ein ganz anderes Bild von dem sowjetischen Imperialismus der siebziger Jahre. Ja, es gibt immer noch sowjetischen Imperialismus, und die Sowjets nehmen jede nur erdenkliche Gelegenheit wahr, um sich politischen Einfluss und Militärstützpunkte zu verschaffen. Doch ihre Erfolge sind nicht besonders eindrucksvoll. Ihr politischer Einfluss in Afrika ist heute wahrscheinlich geringer als in den fünfziger Jahren. Damals war die Liquidierung der alten europäischen Reiche auf dem Höhepunkt angelangt,

und Moskau gab sich als Vorkämpfer der Freiheit aus.

Das bringt uns zu einem interessanten Punkt. Moskau ist ganz gewiß ein verbissener Mächtigern, was sein imperialistisches Machtstreben betrifft. Es kann jedoch mit seinen Erfolgen als imperialistische Macht keinen Eindruck machen. Kuba ist sein treuester Satellit, und zwar aus dem guten Grunde, weil das Castro-Regime in Kuba ohne Moskaus Hilfe zusammenbrechen würde. Es ist auf Moskaus Unterstützung in Höhe von einer Million Dollar pro Tag angewiesen.

Im Vergleich zu den Vereinigten Staaten und den Ländern Westeuropas ist jedoch die Sowjetunion geizig. Wenn sich an Moskau um Hilfe wendet, erhält gewöhnlich eine bittere Entschuldig. Die Sowjets nehmen zwar von anderen, aber sie selbst geben sehr wenig. Ägypten ist das beste Beispiel dafür.

Da die Sowjetunion ihre Bevölkerung nicht ausreichend mit Lebensmitteln versorgen kann, muß sie Getreide importieren. Im sowjetischen Staat selbst wird nicht viel für die Auslandshilfe übrig. Aber die Auslandshilfe ist gerade das Mittel, mit dem man ein Imperium bei der Stange hält.

Tatsache ist, daß die Sowjetunion noch nicht reich genug ist, um ein florierendes Imperium zu versorgen.

Moscow's troubles

By Joseph C. Harseh

It has been six months since effective resistance in Angola...

by the Soviet Union. The last serious fighting was reported on Feb. 8. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) officially admitted the new regime in Angola to membership as a government on Feb. 11.

At the time this was regarded as a major victory for the imperial Soviet Union. But how much good has it really done Moscow?

At latest reports there were forces in the field both in northern and southern Angola resisting the authority of the government in Luanda. The civil war apparently did not end with the formal collapse of the rival efforts. Agostinho Neto, head of the government in Luanda and leader of the successful faction in the civil war, the so-called Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), is not yet in full military control of all of Angola. And he has recently been in Cuba where he petitioned Fidel Castro to keep his troops in Angola.

Mr. Neto was apparently worried that Mr. Castro might be intending seriously to execute...

On this occasion Mr. Castro is reported to have promised to leave all his troops in Angola for the time being and even send more if necessary. So much for his promise to Dr. Kissinger. But why is Mr. Neto so anxious to keep foreign troops in Angola? The obvious answer is that without those Cuban troops there would be no law and order in Angola, and not the slightest chance of getting the economy of the country working again.

Mr. Neto is inviting Portuguese industrialists and managerial types back to Angola to help in the economic reconstruction. It appears that can be done only behind the shield of the Cuban soldiers who are in effect policing the country. So there is the anomaly of a native African government using Cuban soldiers to protect the white Portuguese who must come back in substantial numbers to save Angola from chaos and starvation.

What benefit can Moscow derive from all this?

Western observers have generally supposed that whenever Moscow supports a national liberation movement its purpose is political influence and military bases. Angola won't be of much use to Moscow for military bases unless the country becomes economically viable. Nor can it be much of an advertisement for taking help from Moscow if in the end its leaders must turn back to the old "colonial power" for the technical help necessary to make the country work. Portugal is apparently being of more practical help to Angola than is the Soviet Union.

All of which adjusts the perspective on Soviet imperialism in the decade of the '70s. There is Soviet imperialism, yes. The Soviets seize every possible opportunity for gaining political influence and military bases. But their gains are not particularly impressive. In fact they probably have less political influence in Africa today than they did in the mid-50s when the liquidation of the old European empires was at its height and Moscow was posing as the new champion of liberty.

This leads to an interesting question. Moscow is certainly an eager and would-be imperial power. But it is not an impressively successful imperial power. Cuba is its most loyal satellite; for the obvious reason that without aid from Moscow the Castro regime in Cuba would collapse. It depends on a subsidy from Moscow of a million dollars a day.

But compared to the United States and the countries of Western Europe the Soviet Union is a stingy country. People who turn to Moscow for aid usually find themselves bitterly disappointed. The Soviets take from others, but give very little. Egypt is a case in point.

Moscow, unable to feed its own people adequately, has to import grain. There really isn't much left over in the Soviet budget for foreign aid. And it takes foreign aid to water and fertilize a happy empire.

The fact is that the Soviet Union is not rich enough in resources to service a flourishing empire.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Homa Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Homa Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Le bien et le mal

Bien des gens croient que le bien et le mal ne dépendent que des opinions des personnes ou des groupes qui enretiennent de telles opinions et cette croyance générale devrait nous préoccuper. N'existe-t-il pas une base solide pour les pensées et le comportement du genre humain ? Dans la négative, alors, comment les lois sont-elles élaborées et comment jugons-nous à qui incombe la responsabilité des actions des individus ?

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est Principe divin et qu'il gouverne effectivement l'univers. Les Dix Commandements, les lois données à Moïse par Dieu, sont des directives fondamentales que les humains doivent suivre s'ils veulent voir la loi, l'ordre, la paix et la satisfaction se manifester dans leur existence. Christ Jésus condense en deux les Dix Commandements. Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ta force, et de toute ta pensée; et ton prochain comme toi-même.

Si nous admettons véritablement notre prochain, nous le verrons en tant qu'entité spirituelle parfaite de Dieu. Il n'y a alors aucune incertitude quant à sa nature réelle et nous sommes certains de notre propre intégrité et de notre propre identité. Dieu, Principe, est également Amour divin; par conséquent, le bien qui est Principe est exprimé dans l'homme parfait de Dieu. Tandis que nous embrassons mentalement les autres dans notre pensée, aussi bien ceux qui sont près de nous que ceux dont nous sommes éloignés, et que nous les considérons en tant qu'effluents parfaits de Dieu, cet amour qui guérit aidera à détruire le matérialisme de notre époque. Le péché, la maladie et la mort ne font aucunement partie de l'homme réel, l'univers réel.

C'est à chacun d'entre nous qu'incombe la responsabilité d'apprendre à distinguer entre le bien et le mal et de choisir le vrai. C'est là notre devoir envers Dieu et envers l'humanité. Le véritable critère d'après lequel nous pouvons juger de la justesse de nos pensées et de nos actions réside dans le fait de savoir si elles émanent de Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occupent vos pensées. » Nous devrions éviter d'essayer d'élaborer nos propres règles de vie basées sur des influences et des désirs personnels. Croire en un Dieu à la fois bon et mauvais nous priverait d'un Principe directeur, laissant l'univers sans règle ni loi et sujet à des opinions vacillantes.

En projetant un voyage, nous consultons des cartes et suivons les signaux indiquant la direction à prendre. Qu'en serait-il si nous n'avions aucun de ces guides ? Si nous sommes incertains quant à la bonne direction à prendre pour arriver à notre destination, nos craintes peuvent nous priver de la beauté et de la joie qui devraient faire partie de notre voyage. Bien qu'ils semblent parfois désolés,

sans par ignorance ou volonté humaine, les enfants désirent en réalité être guidés; ils veulent savoir ce que l'on attend d'eux. Les adultes également sont perdus si l'Amour leur fait défaut, le Principe divin qui les protège de la confusion créée par toutes sortes d'opinions humaines. Les jaloux spirituels indiquent le chemin.

L'apôtre Paul a dit : « Ayez en vous les sentiments qui étaient en Jésus-Christ. » Voilà la façon la plus sûre de pouvoir distinguer le vrai du faux.

Luc 10:27; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 261; Philippiens 2:5.

Christian Science prononce "Christienn" sans accent. La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, ainsi que la lettre anglaise en regard, ont été révisées dans la version de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commande à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Homa Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Homa-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinender religiöser Artikel
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Recht und Unrecht

Heutzutage vertreten viele den Standpunkt, daß Recht und Unrecht nur von den Ansichten der Personen oder Gruppen abhängt, die diese Ansichten hegen. Das sollte uns bedenklich stimmen. Gibt es keine feste Grundlage für das Denken und Verhalten der Menschen? Wenn nicht, wie werden dann Gesetze entworfen und wie beurteilen wir die Verantwortung für die Handlungen des einzelnen?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott göttliches Prinzip ist und daß Er das Universum regiert. Die zehn Gebote, die Gesetze, die Gott Mose gab, sind grundlegende Richtlinien, die die Menschen befolgen müssen, wenn sie sich Gesetz und Ordnung, Frieden und Befriedigung in ihrem Leben wünschen. Christus Jesus fasste die zehn Gebote in zwei zusammen. „Du sollst Gott, deinen Herrn, lieben von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele, von allen Kräften und von ganzem Gemüte und deinen Nächsten wie dich selbst.“ Wenn wir unseren Nächsten wirklich lieben, werden wir ihn als das vollkommene geistige Kind Gottes sehen. Denn gibt es

keine Ungewissheit hinsichtlich seines wahren Wesens, und wir sind uns auch unserer eigenen Rechtfertigung und Identität bewußt. Gott, Prinzip, ist auch göttliche Liebe; daher ist das Gute, das Prinzip ist, in Gottes vollkommenem Menschen ausgedrückt. Wenn wir andere, ganz gleich, ob sie in unserer Nähe oder weit von uns entfernt sein mögen, als die vollkommenen Kinder Gottes sehen, wird diese heilende Liebe dazu beitragen, den Materialismus unserer Zeit zu zerstören. Sünde, Krankheit und Tod sind kein Teil der wirklichen Menschen und des wirklichen Universums.

Die Verantwortung, zwischen Recht und Unrecht unterscheiden zu lernen und das Rechte zu wählen, liegt bei jedem von uns. Dies ist unsere Pflicht gegen Gott und die Menschheit. Der wahre Prüfstein für die Richtigkeit unserer Gedanken und Handlungen ist, ob sie von Gott stammen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Halte das Denken beständig auf das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre gerichtet,

dann wirst du das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre in dem Verhältnis erleben, wie es deine Gedanken beschliffen.“ Wir sollten vermeiden, unsere eigenen Regeln für das Leben aufzustellen zu wollen, die sich auf persönliche Wünsche und Einflüsse gründen. An einen Gott zu glauben, der sowohl gut als auch böse ist, würde uns eines leitenden Prinzips berauben und das Universum ohne Regel oder Gesetz lassen, schwankenden Meinungen unterworfen.

Wenn wir eine Reise planen, ziehen wir Landkarten zu Rate und folgen den Wegweisern. Was geschieht, wenn wir keins von diesen hätten, um geführt zu werden? Wenn wir uns nicht im klaren sind, welches die rechte Straße zu unserem Bestimmungsort ist, können unsere Befürchtungen um der Schönheit und Freude berauben, die ein Teil unserer Reise sein sollten.

Kinder wollen wirklich Führung, obwohl sie manchmal durch Unwissenheit oder Eigenwillen ungehorsam zu sein scheinen; sie wollen wissen, was von ihnen erwartet wird.

Auch Erwachsene sind ohne die göttliche Liebe verloren, ohne das göttliche Prinzip, das sie davor bewahrt, durch alle möglichen menschlichen Meinungen verwirrt zu werden. Geistige Wegweiser zeigen den Weg.

Der Apostel Paulus sagte: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Jesus Christus auch war.“ Dies ist die sicherste Art, Recht und Unrecht zu unterscheiden.

Lukas 10:27; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 261; Philipp 2:5.

Christian Science spricht: "Christen" ohne "n". Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite identisch. Das Buch kann in der Lesung der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

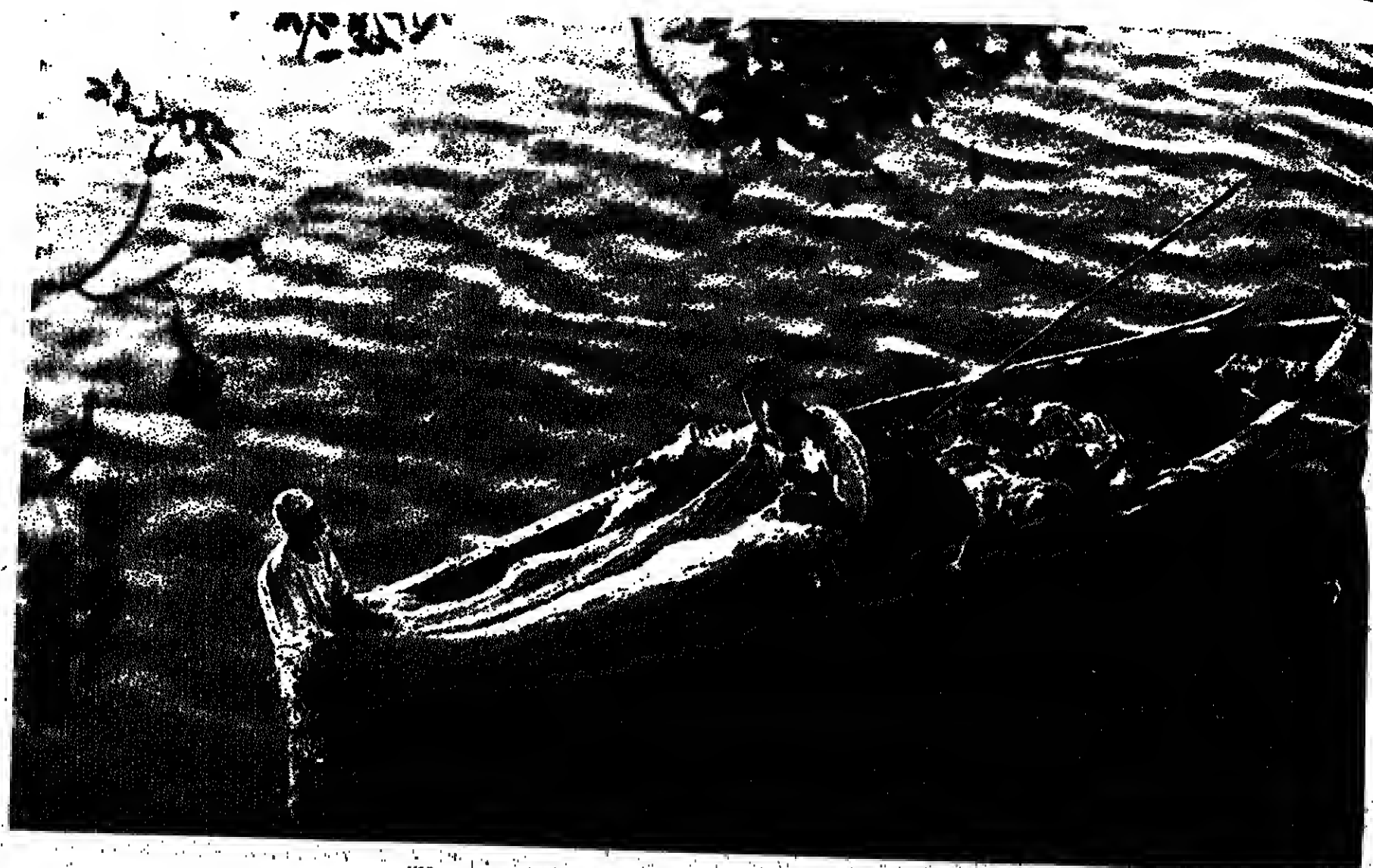
Ankündigung über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Barid dunes, Indiana

Race to the water

By R. Norman Matheny, Staff photographer



"Mending Nets on the Nile": Photograph by Henry Pelham Burn

REFLECTIONS BY THE NILE RIVER

Ten years ago I walked this way and caught
the waters of the Nile, lit by the evening sun,
as if, in their rippled hands, cupping
the hopes of millions.

One fisherman, bending to repair his net,
reminds me of the ordered flow of life, the other,
cast in some meandering private thought,
that with life goes a dream, a birthright.

Another evening comes, and sitting beneath the trees
that overhang the bank of that great river, seeing
the manding of the net, let us admit the thoughts
that stir us deeply, and leave their pale reflections
to the setting sun.

Henry Pelham Burn

Dear teacher thank you very much

I bend my head over Mr. Doun's copy
book, struggling to make out the writing in
the rapidly fading light. "Dear Teacher," it
begins. "How are you coming on with your
life? Fine, I hope." The rest of the letter
requests that I help Mr. Doun with a problem
converting fractions to decimals. I turn to
Mr. Doun, who is sitting at his desk, and
ask him to explain. As soon as the lantern
is lit, we'll do this, I say.

This is Liberia. Outside the Moslem man in
my class are finishing their sundown prayers.
The chant of their voices rises and falls softly
in the gathering African darkness. "We go
pray God," they had told me, as they always
do, before they go outside. Sometimes I stand
in the doorway and watch the town and the
smoke of the houses of the people as they
pray, their heads bowed, their foreheads
repeatedly touched to the earth in submission
to Allah.

Inside after prayer time, the lantern is lit

— a kerseose fed, pressurized contraption,
the lighting of which fills me, but obviously
not the man, with foreboding. Brahima and
Mahmadi kneel beside it striking matches,
pumping the lantern, adjusting devices, and
talking nonchalantly as flames shoot out in
whimsical directions. Eventually the flame
settles into a steady glow, and the class begins.

I write sentences on the painted black-
board. The men read along with me. Brahima,
who speaks fairly good English, translates
for Abu and Lassana, who speak very
little. "Then everyone joins in. Fourteen
voices follow mine. There are seven days in
a week."

Karlala comes in late. He steps to the
front, shaking my hand. Liberian style, our
middle fingers snapping loudly together.
"Good evening, Teacher," he says. "Nura?" I
say in Mandingo. We go over the sentences again.

While everyone is copying the sentences
into his book, I go back to the letter-writing
Mr. Doun. He is one of the few non-Man-
dingoes in the class, a Gb man who works
digging for diamonds. Writing in his copy
book, I show him how to change a fraction to
a decimal and explain why it works this way.
His dark eyes light up with understanding and I
feel richly rewarded for my time and labor.

But Brahima has brought a material re-
ward tonight. "These bananas are for you,"
he says, gesturing to a large stalk of
fruit standing in the corner. I shake his hand,
thank him, aware of the arisping gener-
osity of these people who give of the little
they have so freely.

A few of the men have finished copying the
book and have turned to their "Books."
I have paraphrased pages I wrote, typed and il-
lustrated myself, unsatisfied with the avail-
able material. American reading books are
not only expensive but contain too many

words, and concepts completely outside
African experience. My own papers, though
crude, deal with the familiar — children, work-
ing rice, villages, and agriculture. This is a
man, page one begins, who is a black barbed
Mandingo illustrating the word
"man" along with illustrations of "hat,"
"mat," "ax," and "ant."

The man proceed at their own pace, some
rapidly, others more slowly, but all with that
same eagerness — the kindling spark evident
as they learn a new word, speak a new sen-
tence in English, understand a new idea.

"Thank you, thank you, Teacher," they all
call as I leave. Solomon carries my bag. Do-
dah opens the door. "We will see you next
time," they say in good English, standing by
the car in the darkness.

I drive off waving and calling.
"Goodnight — Mahasa — Ambagomma!" Dear
Mr. Doun, my life is coming on just fine.

Eleanor Taylor

Romeo and Juliet in Kenya

Franco Zeffirelli's film of "Romeo and Juliet" is being released again, I notice. Every time I see the ads for it, I think of the time Dononno and I saw it — in Nairobi. It was late on a Tuesday afternoon, around 5:50 p.m., the last day of the film's Nairobi run, and we got there late. In fact, we arrived in the middle of the first fight.

Lettuces were rolling across cobblestones, women were shrieking and tradesmen scatter-
ing as Capulets and Montagues fought through the streets of medieval Verona. Carrots and tomatoes seemed to fly at us from all the screen. We had an odd sense of trying to dodge them as we looked for seats.

We had expected the theater to be almost empty. What, after all, did a Shakespearean play, four hundred years old, have to say to the moviegoers of modern-day Kenya?

But the rear third of the theater was snidely filled. The audience was caught up in the film. They laughed hard at Mercutio spouting words in a fountain that was spouting water and at Juliet's nurse wrestling Romeo to her lap in a church. Perhaps surprisingly — certainly I was surprised — they found that Shakespeare could inspire real reactions, instead of merely reverential ones; that Zeffirelli's Romeo and Juliet looked and acted like teenagers; that the horseplay was funny and the swordplay rough and exciting. The audience was caught up, all right. During the balcony scene, played with great ardor, we heard young voices behind us softly whispering that poetry.

"Parting is such sweet sorrow," one of the voices sighed with anguish at the end of the scene. I stole a glance behind us. A dozen teenage African girls were sitting there. They were secondary school students in school uniforms — gray wool skirts, white blouses and dark green blazers — and they were spellbound. Their open-mouthed, wide-eyed faces all tilted upward toward the screen.

Aud, I thought, why not? They were teenagers, after all, and this was a story of star-crossed teen-age love. The girls' probably believed in love at first sight. They probably accepted the code that forced Romeo to avenge the death of a Montague by taking the life of a Capulet. They may have even supposed that dying for love was sensible and right.

Certainly, when Juliet awoke in the tomb, a hush fell over the theater. When she came upon Romeo and gazed at him with confusion and whispered, "Your lips are still warm!" the sense of tension grew. When she

took his flask of poison, then picked up his dagger the girls behind us drew in their breath at what she was considering. "Don't!" they whispered. "Don't!" A strange feeling of animal dread exuded from the row behind us. Then Juliet drove the dagger into her heart. Muted gasps came from those teen-aged throats.

A few moments later the lights came on. This catapulted Dononno and me out of medieval Verona back into modern-day Nairobi. We filed out of our row, knowing that in a moment or two we would be walking over to the Italian coffee shop to have the best American hamburgers you can buy in East Africa.

But the school girls in the aisle in front of us did not walk so briskly. Some of them had tears in their eyes. "Where are you from?" I asked one of the girls.

"Embu," she replied softly, not wanting to break the mood the film had set for her.

Embu is a small Kikuyu town two hours drive north of Nairobi. Most of its people are peasants, just as most of the people in medieval Verona must have been. Unemployment, the difficulty of securing school positions and the pattern of rural life all combine to give the young Kenyans a good deal of time to loaf about the open-air market and the bus stop, Embu's equivalents of Verona's piazza. There the young men must watch for and pick fights with young Kambas and Kalenjins and Luo whom most of their sisters cannot marry due to age-old tribal feuds. An Embu girl attending secondary school is privileged. The status and wealth which undergird this attendance are such as to make her the social equal of Romeo, Juliet, and their friends. If the girl's father is rich, as he probably is, he will try to arrange an advantageous marriage for her, probably to an older man, and he will expect her to feel grateful to him for securing her a safe future.

"Did you enjoy the film?" I asked the Embu girl.

She was very pretty and silent. She nodded her head and gazed at me with large dark eyes.

"Do you think Juliet was foolish," I asked, "to kill herself like that?"

She looked at me for a very long moment. "No," she finally said, "I do not think she was foolish."

Frederic Hunter

A reach of river

Watching for it:
season of surf-wakes
and banks awash.

The marginal trees,
the mounding bridges
jarred

In their watery funhouse mirrors
Eastward to sea
like whitest ploughs.

the Sunday morning boats
ravish an easy river,
the seam simple to maneuver

as cutting a ripe greengrass:
fruit so ready it foams
over the knife-handle.

Norma Farber

The Monitor's religious article

Right and wrong

The current belief among many that right and wrong depend only upon the opinions of the individuals or groups holding them, should be of concern to us. Is there no firm basis for the thinking and behavior of mankind? If there is none, then how are laws formulated, and how do we judge responsibility for the actions of individuals?

Christian Science teaches that God is divine Principle and that He does govern the universe. The Ten Commandments, the laws God gave to Moses, are basic guidelines for mankind to follow if they want low and order and peace and satisfaction in their lives. Christ Jesus compressed the Ten Commandments into two. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

If we truly love our neighbor, we will see him as the perfect spiritual child of God. Then there is no uncertainty as to what his true nature is, and we are certain of our own integrity and identity, too. God, Principle, is also divine Love; therefore, the good that is Principle is expressed in God's perfect man. As we mentally embrace others, near and far, as the perfect children of God, this healing love will help destroy the materialism of today. Sin, disease, and death are no part of the real man, the real universe.

The responsibility for learning to distinguish between right and wrong and to choose the right rests with each one of us. This is our duty to God and to mankind. The true test of the rightness of our thoughts and actions lies in whether they are of God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Hold thought steadily to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." We should avoid trying to make our own rules for life, based on personal desires and influences. To believe in a God that is both good and evil would rob us of a guiding Principle, leaving the universe without rule or law and subject to vacillating opinions.

When planning a journey, we consult maps and follow the directing signs. What if we had

none of these to guide us? If we are uncertain as to the right road to our destination, our fears can rob us of the beauty and happiness that should be part of our journey.

Children, although sometimes seeming to be disobedient through ignorance or self-will, really want guidance; they want to know what is expected of them. Adults are also lost without Love, the divine Principle that keeps them from being confused by all kinds of human opinions. Spiritual guideposts point the way.

The Apostle Paul said, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Here is our sure way of being able to distinguish right from wrong.

*Luke 10:27; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261; 1 Peter 2:5.

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BIBLE VERSE

And I will make all my mountains a way, and my highways shall be exalted.

Isaiah 40:3

Poem versus boy

The purple martins are swooping
Through skies of midsummer-blue —
(The boy's wide eyes were not azure,
But blue-gray, a striking hue.)
He grinned at me, went back to skipping.

The poem: midsummer-blue —
(The boy's wide eyes were not azure,
But blue-gray, a striking hue.)

The poem: boy of red lips,
Sun lightly touched with dew —
(The boy's rough hair was the color
Of red blooms the sun shines through.)

The poem: mirth is a sleeping
Through skies of midsummer-sold —
Boy: forever hopping skipping
Poem: put aside.

Edith Grames Schay

OPINION AND...

Australia's Olympic disappointments

By Denis Warner

Metbourne
A week or two before the Olympic Games in Montreal the New York Times published a list of probable gold medal winners and awarded Australia only one. The forecast was considered by Australians ill-informed, unfriendly, and quite absurd.

Everyone knew, Australia was always well up among the gold medal winners, as a glance of its record over the previous 36 years proved. Not in the big league with the United States and the Soviet Union perhaps, but peering from close.

Our swimmers, our runners, were second to none. In this benign climate where even swimmers can practice the year round in the sea, the beaches are golden and the skies blue, we had natural advantages that were denied to less fortunate mortals in other continents.

Our women swam like fish and ran like deer. Our men were straight from the taurine ads. And so the sour grapes of the New York Times was replaced with the much sweeter debate about which of our three national anthems, "God Save the Queen," "Waltzing Matilda" or "Advance Australia Fair," would be the most appropriate to play when the gold medals

came showering down.

But, alas, the New York Times knew best. Indeed, it was over generous in bestowing even one gold medal on the Australian team. Steve Holland, an 18-year-old swimming in the 1500 metre freestyle, swam faster than the existing world record, but not quite fast enough to catch the two Americans ahead of him.

The girls, some of them in their early teens, and of whom so much was expected, were rarely seen among the leaders. Unkind sports writers said they had become too fat, over-indulging in cream cakes and ice creams of Montreal.

As the days passed with very limited success, only the Australian men's hockey team promised to keep the flag flying. To everyone's astonishment it knocked out the Indians and Pakistanis and won its way to the finals.

To many Australians it came as a surprise that men played hockey at all in Australia. Hockey conjured up images of plump young schoolgirls in gym suits, shouting "Hockey One," "Hockey Two," whatever such ex-pression meant.

But overnight the country adopted hockey and sat glued to its television sets as each suc-

cessive match brought brilliant victory. But in the end neighboring New Zealand upset even the hockey hopes and carried off the gold, leaving the Australians with the silver.

All of this has caused the greatest sporting humiliation the country has ever known. Australians, it was said, just could not compete against all the "professionals" from East Germany and the Communist countries who now treated the Olympic stadium as a staging ground for ideological promotion.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited the Australian team in Montreal and was met with a catalogue of complaints against the government's beggarly financial contribution to sport in general, and to the Olympic team in particular. Many of the competitors had to pay part at least of their own expenses, and yachtsmen and rowers, lacking funds, had been obliged to obtain their boats in Canada.

Before leaving Montreal the unfortunate Australian competitors were told that there was to be a national inquiry into the team's lack of success.

John Daley, chief coach of the Australian track and field team, called for a restructuring at national sport and an organization which

would seek out and cultivate talent and provide opportunities for its development in international arenas preparatory to the Olympic Games.

"Unless there is a radical change in the philosophy of sport development in Australia," said, "they [the Australian competitors] are a courageous but unsuccessful amateurish arena of competent professionals."

It remained, however, for a former footballer to put the whole matter in clear perspective. He reminded his countrymen that Australia had become more of a spectator than participant.

This is the time of year when every one crowds of more than a hundred thousand to the stands in the Melbourne Cricket Ground to watch the preliminary final of a curious game known as Australian rules football.

"Let us make an effort to fill the grandstands," said John Long, the former football star. "Now that the Olympic team has dimmed for another four years let us win one of the best victories that has come our way for many years; the message that wins is not what sport is all about."

It's one world — for tires, tapes, and Big Macs

Melvin Maddocks

A recent issue of Business Week described the efforts of B. F. Goodrich Company to sell American tires to Europeans by means of a Dutch plant, Vredestien, that Goodrich purchased. Five pages away, under a headline "Michelin Goes American," the magazine reported on that French tiremaker's determination to invade the American market by setting up a plant in South Carolina.

The editors of Business Week did not bother to point out the two events as a coincidence, or even an irony. And perhaps by now, in these days of the internationalization of practically everything except, alas, peace, merchant traders passing in the night — their three rolling — are too commonplace an occurrence to deserve comment.

Paris haute couture flying westward across the Atlantic meets, somewhere over the Azores, American fringed-and-faded jeans winging in the opposite direction.

McDonald's exports its Golden Arches to Japan, and a clever American entrepreneur has imported a Japanese fast-food restaurant, Had Hoi, to the United States.

It's all done, it seems, with mirrors.

At the summer Olympics even a Soviet gymnast strutted her stuff to a Soviet accompanist's version of "When the Saints Go Marching In" — New Orleans-by-the-Sea.

Meanwhile, on the old assembly line Detroit is

copying the Mercedes-Benz, as elsewhere — follow this carefully — the Opel, a German car distributed by General Motors, is now being manufactured only in Japan.

The grass may not be greener in the other fellow's yard, but we're sure ready to buy his hay.

The Japanese businessman, to whom "modern" seems to mean living in a special kind of Third World (neither his nor yours but the Future's), must be the acknowledged expert of internationalization. The Japanese trading company, Sumitomo Shoji, seems as much a metaphor in this context — or rather, noncontext — as the totally interchangeable airports around the world.

Sumitomo Shoji sells American wheat to Peru, American machinery to Indonesia, American soybeans to Denmark, American cotton to China — at the same time importing women's shoes from Brazil to the United States. In its ads Sumitomo Shoji describes its most celebrated middle-man coup. As a kind of cosmic broker — passing papers on papers — Sumitomo Shoji arranged a \$7.3 million "agreement" for Du Pont to sell to the Soviet trade organization V/O Technashimport, the "technology" to produce chromium dioxide, used on audio and video tapes.

What a degree of sophistication we have come to in our marketplaces! One hears phones ringing almost

neously in a half-dozen countries, with negotiations discussed through a half-dozen translators and an "agreement" made in the currency of country A for a product of country B to be shipped to country C, represented in the negotiations by country D.

And practically nobody will even see the merchandise. In business schools all over the world there are courses training the native businessmen to deal with foreign businessmen. One can imagine that "modern" being exported too so that in Harvard Business School, for instance, American businessmen could take a course on how to deal with Japanese businessmen trained to deal with American businessmen.

Are we, and all we produce, going to end up homogenized beyond distinction — a sort of international version of unisex? The bleaching-out might be worth it if, in the jargon of international politics, it "relieved tensions" or "promoted understanding." But the headlines from the Middle East and Africa suggest that our policies, unlike our economics, become arrested somewhere between the Age of the Cave and World War I.

Those of us whose notion of international finance is to figure out the tax due on an out-of-state mail order have a serious question once we recover from our dizziness. What good can all this global business razzle-dazzle do if the end result is that combatants of country A kill combatants of country B with weapons so identical that even the survivors of country C can't tell them apart?

Readers write

On African mercenaries, and Rhodesia's history

Russell Brines' comments on Western mercenaries in Africa oversimplify the situation considerably. Racism is not merely a "business" and "Western symbol" in southern Africa. It is also a way of life. The grim "hunger-hunting" of the well-paid white South African mercenaries in the Congo in 1964 — I was living there at the time — served as one totally debased expression of that racism.

Many black African governments, particularly those like the revolutionary one in Angola, remain engaged in a death struggle with that racism. Whether Westerners like it or not, those governments will use the capture and execution of Anglo-American mercenaries to bolster the battle confidence of African guerrillas. Guerrilla fighters will be heartened to know that white mercenaries are not invincible but are, sometimes incompetent, inept, poorly trained and not immune to firing squads.

The United States and Britain have been out-maneuvered on the matter of mercenaries because their policies have tried to ignore the realities of an inevitable historical process in southern Africa. Why shouldn't the Communists exploit this weakness? How weak a posi-

tion can the world's mightiest power be in when it has to rely on "helpless" mercenaries in a fight to which it dare not commit its own troops?

Mr. Brines leads us to believe that Western mercenaries are the unsung heroes of an attempt to prevent the Communist takeover of southern Africa. This is a very much doubt — the chief ally will have been the intransigence of white racism.

Santa Barbara, Calif.
Frederic Hunter

Reporting on Rhodesia

The following observations are offered to help your readers toward a truer evaluation of Rhodesia, printed in your new paper. Before the advent of Europeans there was no national government nor order in Rhodesia.

A British type government was formed and

this, in addition to providing the basis for economic development, attended to the needs of the white population in their own interests. The white population, who chose employment in "white" areas, accommodation and educational and recreational facilities were provided.

Southern Rhodesia was granted responsible government in 1923.

At a referendum in about 1952 the majority of the white electorate voted in favor of progress on merit in a multiracial Federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, which had defined franchise qualifications, the same for all races.

Rhodesia's whites strongly opposed the British government's decision to break up the Federation 11 years later.

At the time of the break-up of the Federation, African "nationalists," self-appointed groups of young people claiming to represent the blacks, started intimidating Rhodesian blacks into joining their demand for "one man,

one vote, now." With Communist support and promotion they rejected the policy of progress for all races.

Indications in Rhodesia are that the white world politicians as a choice between short-lived white supremacist government on the one hand and "majority rule" on the other, is in fact, a choice between a growing responsible electorate, with non-racial franchise qualifications, on the one hand and on the other, a nationalist dictatorship, incompetent to administer skills, which would emerge from armed conflict between rival factions; employing communist techniques for control.

We hope and pray for a change to more factual reporting on Rhodesia in the international news media.

Rhodesia
Richard Lamb

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

COMMENTARY

Charles W. Yost

Updating America's view of the world

As, in a sober but more cheerful mood, the United States observes its bicentennial, it also is in the process of redefining its role in the world. Its perception of this role has, after a century of confident conviction, been fluttering wildly in the winds of change.

America's perception of the world from 1789 (1776 was of a rather wicked place from which it would do well to remain as aloof as possible. Brought peoples, the U.S. felt, had much to learn from it — Christianity, freedom, democracy, business enterprise. The U.S. opened its gates to all seeking freedom from oppression, and it sent its missionaries to the ruins of the earth. That seemed enough.

America's international role, except for the Wilsonian interlude, was therefore a modest one, compounded of isolationism, missionary endeavor, and business enterprise, of which the former was predominant.

During and after World War II the U.S. perceived with sudden shock that its isolation was ended because some of the more wicked foreign powers had become so strong and aggressive that only its weight thrown into the balance could check them.

The other aspects of its earlier role, however — missionary endeavor and business enterprise — survived intact into the cold war. In-

stead, they were reinforced in U.S. perceptions by the need both to justify and to buttress the worldwide military posture which the occasion seemed to require.

Then came the tragic, the emotionally devastating period from 1965 until today when all U.S. perceptions of its role seemed to fall apart. Military power, democratic principles, missionary zeal all proved insufficient to maintain either its predominance or its popularity in a world grown more diverse and unmanageable each passing year.

The tone and spirit of the bicentennial and the unexpected unity in the Democratic convention suggest that America is overcoming these setbacks and traumas with remarkable aplomb but the redefinition of the U.S. role in the world remains to be accomplished. That may prove to be the central task of the new administration, one indeed which only a new administration could perform.

What Americans would probably like best to do would be to readjust the status quo peacefully, without revolutionary changes or excessive violence. Such a modest redefinition, however, is not likely to be feasible.

In the last 15 years there have arisen in independence about 100 nations who are consumed by a burning sense of injustice inherited

from a century or more of colonial exploitation, who have within their borders two or more billion desperately poor people, mostly under 30, and who therefore demand a New International Economic Order which will redistribute the world's wealth more evenly.

Facing these hills are the 30 or so developed countries (including for these purposes the European communists) who have for some years been skinning off a modest share of their surplus to aid less-developed peoples, but who show no disposition to give up the comforts to which they are accustomed in order to elevate the poor. Nor are they yet persuaded that exploding population growth, increasing pressure on the biosphere, nuclear proliferation, civil strife and terrorism emanating from this teeming "third world" make it in their own national interest to do so.

None of these problems is insoluble, at least at this stage, any more than the senseless military competition with the Soviet Union is irreconcilable, but all the ingredients are present for new and passionate confrontations between those aware of their deprivation and determined to end it, and those who have by skill and industry achieved a privileged position they are not willing to give up.

It is this impending confrontation, barely present in the comfortable consciousness of

the affluent peoples — coupled with the likely revival of the East-West confrontation if much more vigorous steps to dispel it are not taken — which constitutes the nightmare and the challenge to those who will be defining policy in Washington next year.

It goes without saying that, no matter how urgent this defining of policy and assuming of leadership may be, new policies will not stand up without a broad constituency in the Congress and the country to support them.

That constituency does not yet exist. Here is where new perceptions widely shared are indispensable. The administration will need most of all the zeal and energies of all those associations, churches, unions, journals in its pluralistic society whose business is public rather than private wealth and who, in their perception of the world, see a little more clearly than the rest of us the common interests that should, but as yet do not, bind East and West, North and South, together.

The perception which Americans, and the rest of humankind, most need to acquire is that the first responsibility of all peoples must henceforth be to make sure the world remains livable for its children and grandchildren.

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Can cars mix with communism?

By Victor Zorza

The Kremlin seems to be having second thoughts about the place of the private car in the Soviet Union. The rapid growth in number evidenced to the past five years is being slowed down.

Questions are again being raised in Moscow as they were during the Khrushchev regime about the compatibility of private car ownership with the Soviet system. But even the Kremlin has to reckon with pressure from sapient owners because they form the elite whose political loyalty is needed.

The great spurt in Soviet automobile production began after the fall of Khrushchev who insisted that extensive taxi pools and car-free facilities would be more in keeping with the socialist way of life than capitalist-type car ownership by individuals. But Khrushchev's successors took the contrary view. They wanted the

managerial class to work harder and hold car ownership as a reward.

The same reward was available to the political elite — officials who ruled the country in Moscow as well as those in the most remote localities.

Was it right — Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin asked after Khrushchev's fall — to deny the use of cars to industrial executives? Some people had maintained, he recalled, that the Soviet Union needed no large-scale car production. Everyone was expected to ride buses, he said. Then he promptly proceeded to sign the contract with Fiat for the building of the Soviet Union's largest automobile plant.

Between 1970 and 1975 Soviet car output nearly quadrupled — from 352,000 to 1,200,000 last year. But during the current five-year plan ending in 1980, car production is to increase by no more than 3 percent a year. Reports from Moscow suggest that with car exports due to rise by 35 percent during the two-year period

the number of cars available for the domestic market may be less in the future than it is now.

A comprehensive study of Soviet attitudes toward the private car to the current issue of Survey, the Journal of Soviet and East European studies, estimates that by 1980 the level of car ownership in the Soviet Union will be about the same as it was in the United States in 1920.

At a Moscow conference held to discuss the future of the car, some experts revised the Khrushchevian notion of mass car-free white others argued in favor of private ownership. Those who want to see fewer cars maintained that private ownership leads to individualistic and anti-social phenomena and to the sharpening of interpersonal conflicts. But the underlying socio-political issue which has to do with the privileged status of those who are allowed to own cars was barely hinted at in the account.

One participant spoke of Western warnings against the revival of class warfare between those who had cars and those who did not. Another spoke of the prestige factor of car ownership in the West and mentioned the possibility of the emergence of similar problems in the Soviet Union. However, in Russia the possession of a car already confers far more prestige on the owner than it does to the West.

But while Soviet sociologists who have been warned to stay away from politically explosive subjects have to treat the issue with great circumspection, some of the captains of industry evidently feel less inhibited.

One of the top officials of the Volga automobile plant, which makes the Soviet Fiat, argued last year in a Moscow journal that the Soviet Union should allow the sale of cars on the installment plan because only the highly paid — that is, members of the Soviet elite — now were able to buy cars with cash.

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Will Rockefeller succeed Rockefeller?

By Godfrey Spurling Jr.

While the general expectation is that Ronald Reagan and John Connally will land in the President's poll on possible running mates, a close associate of Mr. Ford through the years says flatly, "Don't write off Rockefeller. He still may be Ford's choice."

This friend points to the President's requirements for the No. 2 spot — a person who is "capable of leading the country, disposed to work in full harmony with the chief executive, an asset in the November campaign, and a member of the Ford family." — and adds: "Rockefeller can do all of these things and better than anyone else."

A Rockefeller aide told this reporter just the other day that he expected the Vice-President to "fade quietly away" after the convention. But that was before Ronald Reagan shocked conservatism. Republican across the land by picking liberal Richard Schweiker as his running mate. Now — according to a high-up official in the Ford campaign organization — the President no longer has to cater to the conservatives in his party in choosing a running mate. "Ford," he says, "now has the option to

pick anyone he feels will help him most in winning the election — and the Reagan people won't be able to complain. How can they — after their candidate went so far to the left in picking the man he wants to run with him? Anyone Ford is likely to pick — including Rockefeller — will be well to the right, ideologically, of Schweiker."

Rockefeller's assets as the President's possible running mate are these:

- The Republican Party organization has a study which shows that Rockefeller, of all possible vice-presidential candidates, would add more than 2 percent to a Ford-led ticket. The study is fairly old, going back several months. But it showed that, at least at the time, Rockefeller could add as much as 10 percent to the ticket next fall.

- Through Rockefeller's presence on the ticket, this study showed, Ford had a chance to score heavily in the Northeast, where a sizable percentage of the electoral vote lies.
- There is a strong line of thinking among Republican leaders today, both in Washington and around the nation, which leans toward a Ford campaign strategy that would be essentially "Northern" in orientation.

What running mate could best "sell" this Northern approach to winning in November? The leaders pushing this strategy — and their numbers are growing each day — are in every region — have several names on their list, including Elliot Richardson and Governors Daniel Evans and Robert Ryn. And they seem to feel that border-state Tennesseean Howard Baker is sufficiently "Northern" in orientation to make the plan work. But in recent days more and more of these leaders are saying, "How about Rockefeller?" and, "Rockefeller is the one who would be most certain to attract independent and Democratic votes if he is on the ticket."

- Some within the President's circle of high-level political friends now say that Mr. Ford "owes" the vice-presidential spot on the ticket to Rockefeller. The thesis is stressed that it was Rockefeller and Rockefeller's people who delivered the Northeastern delegates to Ford that he so badly needed to fend off the bid from Reagan.
- These same friends say Ford "owes" the running-mate spot to Rockefeller for another reason: because Rockefeller so graciously acceded to those GOP leaders who said Ford could not win the nomination against Reagan

unless he, Rockefeller, took himself out of contention for the vice-presidential nomination. "Rockefeller was the good soldier," these friends say. "Now Ford should 'draft' Rockefeller. Rocky won't say 'no' if he's told he is needed on the ticket if Ford is to have a chance of catching Jimmy Carter."

At the moment, of course, the President is polling delegates to the convention as well as GOP leaders in Congress and around the United States. Perhaps the predictable will occur — and Reagan and Connally will outdistance all other contenders for the vice-presidential spot. But what if GOP members of Congress give the nod to Rockefeller? It could happen. And what if Rockefeller then makes a strong, if not winning, showing among those local GOP leaders? That might be all it would take for Ford to pick Rockefeller — even if Rocky finishes well behind Connally and Reagan in the poll of delegates.

Thus, one of the reasons the President may be taking this big poll is to find justification for doing what he would like to do and what he thinks would be best for the ticket: select his loyal Vice-President to run with him this fall.

Mr. Spurling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.